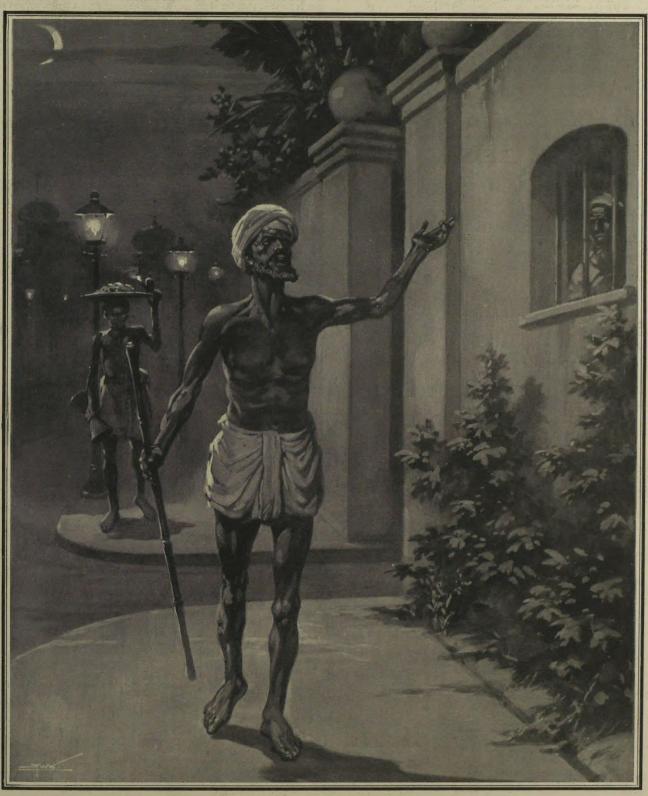
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913.

SIXPENCE.

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"GOD IS MOST GREAT! AWAKE, ALL YE WHO WOULD BREAK YOUR FAST": A FAKIR AROUSING CALCUTTA MOHAMMEDANS,
THAT THEY MAY PARTAKE OF THEIR EARLY MORNING MEAL DURING THEIR THIRTY DAYS' FAST.

The correspondent in India who sent the sketch for this drawing writes. "For thirty days the Mohammedans are not allowed to eat or drink from sunrise to sunset. They take, therefore, the usual number of meals at night, opening their fast, as they call it, at 6.30 p.m., when all Mohammedans stop work for half an hour. The next meal is taken at about 10 p.m., and the third between 2 and 3 a.m. They usually have fakirs (beggars) to come round awakening them for this meal, and my drawing shows one at work in the residential quarter of

Calcutta. The fast, which is movable, ends with the feast of Id-ul-Fitr. This falls this year in the first week of September. The remuneration the fakirs receive from each man awakened is two or three annas, with, perhaps, a few yards of loin-cloth. The beggars usually prefer to visit the 'Bustees,' or collections of huts, where . . . Mohammedans live; but the residential quarter is becoming popular again, as 'Bustees' are disappearing fast and European houses have a number of servants. . . . My sketch shows a vendor of ready-cooked food following a fakir.''

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKEICH BY HAROLD B. PERKIRA, CALCUTTA.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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uep. 7.12 p.m. Dining and Restaurant Cars.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

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"SEALED ORDERS," AT DRURY LANE.

There is nothing more stirring in its way than the spectacular representation of life which is the distinctive feature of Drury Lane drama, for it is always full of colour and animation, and the scenes have the zest of topical interest. "Sealed Orders," by Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, which was produced on Thursday night, is as cleverly contrived and as attractive as any of its predecessors. Whether it be the diamond-merchant's office in Hatton Garden,—with its realistic. burglary, the flower-show at Chelsea, the fashionable gambling-den in Wilton Square, the deck of H.M.S. Valiant, Christic's auction-rooms with a sale in progress, the salon of a notorious palmist, or the wonderful scene in mid-air (a masterpiece of illusion), with the destruction of a foreign air-ship, it is all very fascinating in its vivid picturing of the sensational side of contemporary life. Quá play, the piece has a fairly interesting story, with plenty of exciting incident, but the authors make large demands upon the imagination of their audiences, and the idea that a British Admiral's wife would, under the pressure of gambling debts, steal her husband's "sealed orders" and sell them to the agent of a foreign Power, is as ugly as it is incredible. For the actors in Druriodrama there is limited opportunity, but Mr. C. M. Hallard played with much force as the evil genius of the piece; Miss Fanny Brough gave us some delightful comedy as the beauty-specialist; Mr. Hale Hamilton, the American actor, made a decided "hit" as Cagliostro; and a clever thumb-nail sketch of a broken-down criminal was given by the old Gaiety favourite, Mr. "Teddy" Royce.

"NEVER SAY DIE." AT THE APOLLO.

"It was the riding that did it." and the inimitably dreft.

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"NEVER SAY DIE." AT THE APOLLO.

"It was the riding that did it," and the inimitably droll acting of Mr. Charles Hawtrey in the chief part, that made such a joyous success of Mr. W. H. Post's farcical comedy, "Never Say Die," at the Apollo Theatre on Saturday night, for the piece itself offers us only the small beer of humour. Dionysius Woodbury, who has been told by his doctors that he has only a month to live, is anxious that his fortune shall pass to his friend's fiancée, who has lost her own. The obvious course would be to make a will in her favour, but there has to be a play, so he decides to marry her, in form only. Of course, he doesn't die, but gets well; and, equally of course, he falls in love with her, though he conceives it to be his duty to give her grounds for divorce—to that end entangling himself with no less than three ladies. There are a good many amusing situations before matters are finally righted, but Mr. Post relies more on his memory than on the freshness of his invention for the sparkle of his dialogue, and we should get rather tired of the frequency of his "chestnuts" were it not that Mr. Hawtrey's impersonation of Woodbury was a continuous delight. His bland assurance, his adroitness in every sort of complication, and his clever touch of farcical caricature keep the audience tittering, and as he is hardly ever off the stage the fun never flags. He had very effective support, too, from Mr. Holman Clark as a fossil M.D., Mr. A. Vane-Tempest as a demure valet, and from Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Marie George, and Miss Doris Lytton as a trio of charming ladies. Thanks to its clever interpretation, "Never Say Die" will probably run much longer than many pieces of greater merit.

"GIRLS." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

The late Mr. Clyde Fitch was a clever playwright, if not a

tion, "Never Say Die" will probably run much longer than many pieces of greater merit.

"GIRLS." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The late Mr. Clyde Fitch was a clever playwright, if not a great dramatist, but his "Girls," which was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Wednesday night, is one of the least considerable of his fifty pieces. Its story—the alliance of three girls in a solemn league and covenant against men and marriage, and their incontinent apostacy when love knocks at the door—is trite, and is not freshened by its treatment, which is quite conventionally farcical, depending for its effect on artificial absurdity of situation rather than on humorous developments of idea and type. Sarcey used to say that even in the wildest extravagance of farce we demand "a grain of observation," but Mr. Fitch did not trouble to relate his characters to life in any way, and, while they are undeniably ludicrous, they are scarcely amusing. Still, the play is not without some merry moments, and the American "smartness" of its dialogue seemed to please the audience. Quite the most of it was made by the bright and clever acting. Miss Enid Bell played Pamela, the leader of the trio, with spirit and humour, and made it as convincing as she could; while Miss Daisy Thimm and Miss Dorothy Fane seconded her admirably. Miss Esmé Beringer gave a mordant study of an elderly amoureuse; Mr. Sam Sothern played a part of a half-Benedick, half-Petruchio character with ease and a delightful study, significant in every tone and gesture, of a misogynist clerk was given by Mr. H. E. Garden, a new-comer of real capacity.

"INTERLOPERS." AT THE ROYALTY.

tone and gesture, of a misogynist clerk was given by Mr. H. E. Garden, a new-comer of real capacity.

"INTERLOPERS," AT THE ROYALTY.

At the Royalty on Monday Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie introduced a new author, Mr. H. M. Harwood, of considerable promise. In "Interlopers" he has chosen a theme of freshness and potentiality—the estrangement of husband and wife through the latter's absorption in her children and their nurture. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, nine years married, and with a couple of children, have arrived at what the wife's cynical brother describes as "the dangerous age"—the age when husband and wife begin to review and think whether marriage has been a failure—hls wife is so obsessed by the maternal instinct that she has ceased to be either lover or helpmate, and so he finds consolation elsewhere. Here is a real problem, out of which a play of large humanity might be fashioned. Unfortunately, Mr. Harwood has not tackled it with unflinching determination; he has been too much concerned to make his characters exponents of views to allow them to be human and sentient, and he has had a more or less happy ending as his goal, with the result that the interest of his play, despite a good deal of entertaining conversation after (longo intervallo) G. B. Shaw, wilted a good deal before the end. Mr. Norman Trevor's sincerity of style put a good face on the rather repellent egoism of

Chisholm; Miss Evelyn Wesden, as the wife, and Miss Miriam Lewes, as her soulful rival, did well in parts of really limited range; but the best opportunities were with Mr. Dennis Eadie, who had a number of effective lines as the cynical Peter Ross; and with Miss Elizabeth Risdon as a very modern young girl. The curtain was raised with Mr. Kipling's one-act piece, "The Harbour Watch."

with Mr. Kipling's one-act piece, "The Harbour Watch."

"THE FUGITIVE." AT THE COURT.

Mr. John Galsworthy's play, "The Fugitive," which was produced at the Court on Tuesday afternoon, is the story of an insurgent woman, and the tragic result of her efforts to shake off the bends of an unhappy marriage. Clare Dedmond, having long beaten her wings ineffectually against the matrimonial cage, determines, with the encouragement of a struggling journalist of advanced views, to leave her well-meaning but conventional husband, and seek independence and soul-freedom. She has practically no wage-capacity beyond her beauty, and from the first fights a losing battle. As a friend said, she is too fine but not fine enough; too fine to endure dependence, not fine enough to achieve independence. After some shop experiences, she keeps house awhile with the journalist, but leaves him rather than he should be ruined by the divorce action brought by her husband. Last scene of all, she has defiantly chosen "the oldest profession in the world," but before she has crossed the threshold has a swift revulsion and ends her troubles by suicide. A sombre and pathetic story, yet lacking the inevitability of true tragedy, for one feels that Claire was very much the victim of her own egoism and imperfect sense of proportion. Miss Irene Rooke brought to the part the advantage of personal charm, and interpreted it with sensitive feeling, while the cast also included Mr. Milton Rosmer as the journalist, Miss Alma Murray (reappearing after a long absence) as a kindly mother-in-law, and Mrs. A. B. Tapping in a delightful thumb-nail of a charwoman.

"THE TECHNIQUE OF PAINTING."

"THE TECHNIQUE OF PAINTING."

If Leonardo da Vinci had been able to read M. Charles Moreau-Vauthier's "The Technique of Painting" (Heinemann), the "Last Supper" might still be intact upon its refectory wall. Or if, in saying so much, one does less than justice to Leonardo's chemistry (the wall was half to blame), it may at least be said that "La Gioconda" might have passed into the inscrutable keeping of its ravishers without one of the million minute cracks that disfigured its surface when it was last seen in the Louvre. Worse than the tiny square network of blemishes found upon the works of the Van Eycks, worse than "La Gioconda's" veil of small lines; are the hideous fissures that appear on modern paintings after the use of bitumen. Against all errors of premature varnishing, of indiscreet over-painting, of ill-prepared grounds, against the snares of the devils of the paint-box and the imps of the oil-bottles, this learned work can protect you. Nor does its learning spoil the sport of painting. M. Moreau-Vauthier has done much more than analyse this and that pigment or medium; he has gone on from the study of the artist's material to that of the artist's manner. Being extraordinarily well versed in brushwork, he has been able to make an exact science of the light touch—the light touch of others. It is impossible to find him dull; he knows too much about the liveliness of the things he studies. The really interesting discovery of his book is that the scientific study of painting invariably leads to the right appreciation of the right thing. He takes a square inch of a great master, photographs it, applies his magnifying-glass and his formula, and in exact ratio to the genius of the painter in question finds it admirable. The illustrations of an eye here and there from Rembrandt, a mouth from Renoir, a wave from Monet; bring home very vividly the inspired exactitude that is part of the spontaneity of a master's touch. We had already known this work in its French form; this English translation, wherever we have

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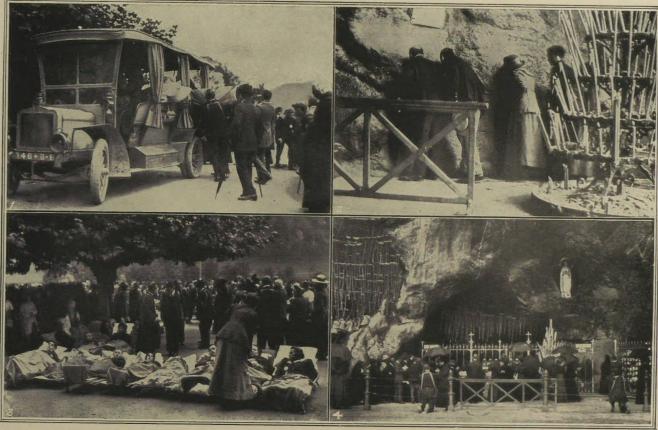
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THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



OF THE WORLD: RUSSIAN WAR-SHIPS "CALLING" ON THIS COUNTRY.

The visit to Portland of the Russian Naval Squadron under the command of Admiral von Essen had no political significance—the ships merely made Portland a port of call during an instructional cruise—but was of particular interest as calling attention to the fact that Russia is showing the strongest determination to rehabilitate herself as one of the leading Naval Powers of the world. The



- 1. THE PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES: INVALIDS, HOPING FOR MIRACULOUS CURES, ARRIVING AT THE GROTTO BY A SPECIAL MOTOR-CAR.
- 2. KISSING THE HOLY ROCK; PILGRIMS PASSING THROUGH THE GROTTO OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.
- 3. SEEKING RELIEF IN FAITH: INVALID PILGRIMS TO LOURDES AWAITING THEIR
 TURNS TO VISIT THE GROTTO.

 4. SHOWING THE WALLS HUNG WITH DISCARDED CRUTCHES: PILGRIMS AT THE FAMOUS GROTTO OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

There has just taken place another great pilgrimage to the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and thousands journeyed thither in the hope of miraculous cures.



MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN ALPINE CLUB CELEBRATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION: SOME OF THE 200 CLIMBERS ARRIVING AT THE SUMMIT OF GRAND PARADIS (4061 METRES, OR ABOUT 13,325 FEET).

The first of these two photographs illustrates the method adopted by certain climbers of Turin to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Alpine Club. A programme was arranged, lasting from September 5 to 12, and this included an ascent of the Grand Paradis. In



THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH DRAKE WAS PRESENTED WITH TH: AFTER THE FIR AMOUNTING TO \$2000. THE FREEDOM OF PLYMOUTH:

this took part some 200 climbers from various parts of Italy.— A fire broke out the other day at the historic house, in Stillman Street, Plymouth, in which Drake was presented with the freedom of the borough. Damage to the extent of some \$2000 is reported to have been done.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

No literature in particular having been published lately, people are talking about the new novel of Mr. Hall Caine, which is called (I believe) "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." They are talking about it in connection with other books, and especially in connection with an alleged censorship by the libraries. It is here important to be perfectly just. It is also easy—it is always easy to be perfectly just about trivial things. The libraries do not, in any fair sense, or by the looks. They merchy refuse to advertise forbid such books. They merely refuse to advertise them as they advertise other books. And the first question in the minds of most sensible men is whether they do not advertise these books more than any

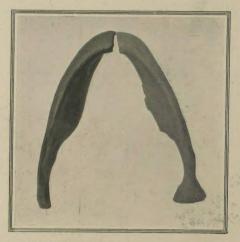
That, of course, is the first and natural reflection. Most of us, in our youth, have seen newspaper paragraphs and public hoardings headed "Don't Read This." But few of us put it down to pure intellectual humility. It is quite possible we may live to see advertisements saying "Buy Cocarsnic, The Only Poisonous Cocoa." We may yet see on the hoardings "Scrubb's—The Worst Soap in the World." We may see anywhere the proclamation, "Signor Toshi Invites All Gentlemen of Adventurous Tastes to His Hotel, The Golden Jackass, Which is Admitted to be the Worst in Europe." There is nothing wrong about such an invitation, except that we should not accept it. And we should refuse it on the really rational ground that the innkeeper was bad even if the inn was not. So one could almost believe that there was a conspiracy, admitted or implied, about the library business. It might even be utterly unconscious on all sides, the librarian and the novelist notary business. It light even be utterly unconscious on all sides, the librarian and the novelist simply having the same notions about what was dubious and what was startling. But nobody can doubt that "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" has been more advertised in Class B than it would have been in Class A. in Class A.

But the objections to a censorship are valid and important. I can make them with a lighter heart because I cannot

stand Mr. Hall Caine a moment when he writes this particular sort of book. His earliest stories His earliest stories were real stories; stories that happened to positive people in a positive place. But when he left the Isle of Man he ceased to be Man. The universe nar-rowed him. There is norowed him. There is nothing like the universe for narrowing people. On the island he was like a god; for he controlled all the things he knew. On the mainland he was not even a priest. He was that much more dubious thing, a prophet, and a false pro-phet. He talked not only about what he did not understand, but about what nobody could expect him to understand, such as the Roman view of marriage, or the political tradition of Italy. But it is not this that I, personally, detest in such books as "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." What I detest in them is the unconscious but un-fathomable modern con-tempt for women. These modern romances always represent the woman not only as a slave, but as a

sleepy slave: a somnambulist. She seems to get into every situation by accident; and everybody else is to blame. She loses her love in a trance; she

marries some manifest blackguard in a trance; she elopes (generally with some equally manifest black-guard) also in a trance. She is never anything but a victim of circumstances. Hardly any of the women I have known, old or young, have been of this sort. Most of them have had much more self-control and self-respect than I have. If any one of them



EVIDENCE OF THE SIMIAN CHARACTER OF THE PILTDOWN MAN: THE RIGHT HALF OF THE LOWER JAW OF EOANTHROP (ON THE LEFT), COMPARED WITH THE LEFT HALF OF THE LOWER JAW OF A YOUNG CHIMPANZEE SEEN FROM BELOW. In his article on another page on the two rival reconstructions of the Piltdown skull, Mr. Fycraft refers to "the ape-like jaw and teeth." Of this photograph Dr. Smith Woodward writes: "The articular condyle of Eoanthropus is broken away; hence its slender shape behind."

had married the sort of man whom the modern heroine so blindly marries, I should have been just

talking about. What extraordinary female acquaintances they must have !

But though the modern sex novel reeks with a scorn for womanhood, there are very genuine reasons why it should not be repressed, and particularly in this why it should not be repressed, and particularly in this way. First, I think most men and women (with any instinct of the way our world is going) very seriously suspect and dislike the idea of unofficial penalties inflicted by private firms. I think there are already laws against employees being fined; but they are fined all the same. It is not a question of the degree of punishment; it is a question of whether anything except lawful government has a right to impose any degree of punishment. Seriously, it would be far better that the King and Parliament, who are supposed to stand for us all, should have the right to scourge women at the cart-tail than that a single shopkeeper should be allowed to tap a single shopgirl on the shoulder with a yard-measure. It is not a matter of how much he does, but of how little he has any right to do. In the same way it does not matter whether the restriction placed upon such novels is a slight or a serious restriction. The point is that if it is a restriction, if anybody says it is a restriction, it should not be imposed by a wealthy tradesman who happens to sell or to lend books. It ought to be imposed by some representatives of respectable public opinion. It is the very fact that these great librarians' decisions carry a curious sort of half-official weight that makes it necessary for people of public spirit to resist them everywhere. Delendum est Imperium in Imperio. The King, I think, still First, I think most men and women (with any of public spirit to resist them everywhere. Delendum est Imperium in Imperio. The King, I think, still makes a public declaration against Vice and Immorality: at any rate, he did as late as Macaulay's time. I seriously tell the capitalists, and I think a mass of the English people would say the same, that we could take it from a King much more easily than from a hostesiles. from a bookseller

Another consideration present in the mind of st people who care for letters is that the kind of people who own most people who care or manage big libraries are rather the wrong kind of people to censor them. They are the kind of people who are neither learned nor wildered.

As for the problem of the Young Person, etc., which is always turning up here, it is but one of the thousand aspects of the truth which is the inner collapse of our civil-isation. Men whose whole society was built upon the family are trying to live without the family: and the effect is as incalcuthe effect is as incalcu-lable as if men were to lable as if men were to say they were sea-beasts and never walked on the earth. The morals of young people were looked after by their fathers and mothers, not by sensitive and aged booksellers. If a book is really unfit for a child the parent will a child, the parent will be wise to save the child not only from the book, but from all this silly chatter about the book, or against the book. And Charles
Commons

because prople nowadays
will not have a decent
minimum of discipline in
they are actually extending, or

the nursery, they are actually extenuing, transferring, the discipline of the nursery to the

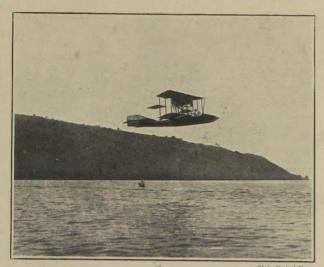


A GREAT BENEFACTOR OF HULL HONOURED IN HIS NATIVE CITY: EARL BRASSEY UNVEILING A LIFE-SIZE STATUE OF THE LATE LORD NUNBURNHOLME.

Hull has honoured the memory of one of her most famous citizens by erecting a life-size marble statue of the first Lord Nunburnholme, which was unveiled on September 11 by Earl Brassey. The late Peer's widow, Florence Lady Nunburnholme, and the present Baron and his wife, attended the ceremony, as well as the Mayor and Sheriff of Hull. The statue is the work of Mr. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A. Charles Henry Wilson, first Baron Nunburnholme, was raised to the Peerage in 1906. He had sat for hell, as a Liberal, in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1905, first for the whole city and later, from 1885, for the West Division.

as astonished as if one of them had jumped off Westminster Bridge or shaved all her hair off. 1 do not transferring, the discipl know what the writers of some of these novels are library and the college. minster Bridge or shaved all her hair off. I do not

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



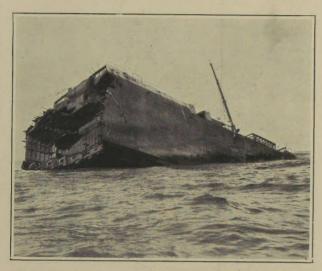
READILY LAUNCHED FROM WAR-SHIPS: THE NEW GLENN-CURTISS FLYING-BOAT

The first of these two photographs shows the flying-boat invented by Mr. Glenn-Curtiss. In this connection, it is interesting to note that experiments are now being made in this country with three types of flying-boats, as distinguished from sea-planes; that is to say, not aero-



BURNT OUT, IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED, BY SUFFRAGEITES: KENTON STATION, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

planes with floats, but boats with planes and so on attached that they may be lifted out of the water and flown. They can be launched from a war-ship, as a cutter would be launched; and it is thought they will be carried in future by every fighting-ship of any size.



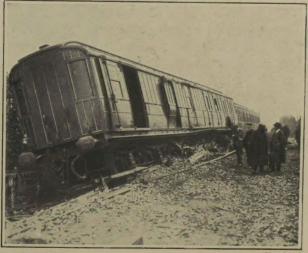
DYNAMITE AS PROTECTOR OF SHIPPING: THE REMAINS OF THE JOHNSTON LINER "ULSTERMORE," WHICH WAS WRECKED LAST JANUARY—THE DAMAGED VESSEL ABOVE WATER AND A DANGER TO TRAFFIC.

Our photographs illustrate the removal by dynamite of the remains of the Johnston liner "Ulstermore," which ran aground in the Crosby Channel, in the estuary of the Mersey, last



CLEARING AWAY THE WRECK OF THE 6411-TON STEAMER "ULSTERMORE": THE EXPLOSION OF A CHARGE UNDER THE REMAINS OF THE VESSEL, IN THE ESTUARY OF THE MERSEY.

January; was buffeted against a rocky ledge, and broke in two. At the time of the disaster the vessel was carrying a general cargo valued at $\pm 150,000$.



THE CURIOUS MISHAP TO THE FLYING SCOTSMAN: THE DERAILED CARRIAGES

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT. The first of these two photographs illustrates the escape the other day of the Flying Scotsman, from King's Cross. The mishap took place near Chevington Junction, between Morpeth and Almmouth. The tender and the six bogey-carriages left the rails and tore up the permanent way. Fortunately none of the coaches overturned. The engine did not leave the metals, but ran for



CALLING ATTENTION TO THEIR UNION: MASKED AND UNMASKED CLERKS IN PROCESSION.

200 yards, dragging the coaches with it. Some of the passengers were shaken, but only one required medical attention.—A few days ago London clerks went in two processions through the streets of the West End to Hyde Park, where a demonstration was held. Those of them who carried sandwich-boards were masked in many instances.

4. FIGHTING IN THE ROAD: AN OUTPOST SURPRISED.

5 R.F.C. MEN SETTING UP A FIELD HANGAR - THE INVENTION OF A FRENCHWOMAN.

FIGHTING IN THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME: "WARFARE"

APPER TITUSTRATIONS LLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, S. AND G., AND L.N.A.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS



- L. IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY: INFANTRY AT WORK DURING THE MANOEUVRES.

 2. ENTERCHED NEAR MARLOW: IRISH OUARDS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

 3. HEDGE 3. GOVER: THE YERBAY' IN ACTION.

 4. A COVERING PARTY BEING TAKEN ACROSS THE RIVER DURING THE BUILDING OF A
 PONTRON BRIDGE FOR USE BY THE MAIN BODY: TROOPS BEING FERRIED OVER.

 THE THAMES BY ROYAL ENGINEERING.
 - THE THAMES BY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

 7. USED BY THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS DURING THE MANOEUVRES: AN AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP FOR THE AIR SOUADRONS.
- As is noted under another double-page of illustrations dealing with the matter, the British Army Manoeuvres began on September 13 and engaged 47,000 men, 18,000 horses, and 500 guns. This mimic warfare, it was arranged, should come to an end on Saturday, the 20th. On the 22nd the Army Exercise begins in the Manoeuvree area, and this will continue until the 26th. The area in question lies in the counties of Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. "It may be observed," said the "Times" the other day, "that the term 'Exercise' is used instead of the more familiar one of 'Manoeuvres,' as the latter is reserved
- 8. A MISHAP ON A PONTOON BRIDGE: MEN AND HORSES FALL INTO THE WATER.
 9. IN ACTION IN THE THAMES VALLEY: FIELD ARTILLERY AT WORK-ON THE LEFT A
- SERGEANT WITH A MEGAPHONE

 10. SHOWING A STRETCHER SLUNG HIGH ABOVE IT: A FARM-CART CONVERTED INTO AN "AMBULANCE."
- MECHANICAL TRANSFORT DURING THE MANOEUVRES: A MOTOR-LORRY OF NO. 3 SQUADRON OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.
- CROSSING THE THAMES: ARTILLERY BEING DRAWN ACROSS A PONTOON BRIDGE BY ARTILLERYMEN.
- 13. CAPTURED: ENTRENCHED IRISH GUARDS TAKEN BY MEN OF THE BLACK WATCH.

for operations in which the opposing commanders are given complete freedom of action within the limit of the scheme. This year this condition is not fulfilled, for one side will be represented by a skeleton force, the initiative of whose commander is to be strictly limited. The object of doing so is to bring about certain situations in which the Chief of the imperial General Staff will be able to beach the lessons which the desires to impart. The chief of these lessons is the efforting to commanders, staffs, and administrative services an opportunity of practising the movement forward and the supply of two armies, each marching on one road only, and in the deployment of those armies for attack."



DURING THE GREAT BRITISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

PORTRAITS

PERSONAL NOTES.

sponsor to his grandson. In "The Story of My Struggles" he tells how King Edward, finding when in Budapest that the man of letters did not receive

the same honour as in London, paid him marked attention, took his arm, and introduced him at his party as "My friend, Professor Vambéry."

There must always be a sense of regret when

great and flourishing firm like that of Sir J. Aird and Co. decides to retire from business. It was

founded in 1848 by John Aird, and continued by his son, the late Sir John Aird, Bt., who died in 1911, leaving a fortune of over a million. The firm carried

out many famous works, including the Assouan Dam, the Manchester Ship Canal, and several London docks



PROFESSOR S. J. CHAPMAN, Who is to Conduct a Government Inquinto Labour Conditions in South Africa

PROFESSOR Syd-I ney John Chapman, who upies the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Manchester, has been

The Base of the second

WILLIAM

appointed to conduct a Government inquiry into the conditions of labour in South Africa. In 1909 he presided over the Economics Section of the British Association

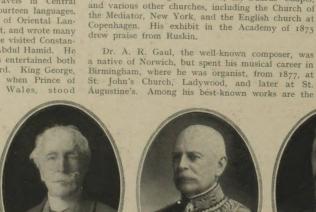
As Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Canon of Wakefield, the Ven. William Donne, who has resigned, is to be succeeded by the Rev. Canon Harvey, Vicar of Dewsbury. From 1892 to 1909 Archdeacon Donne was Vicar of Wakefield; from 1881-6 he was Rector of Limehouse. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria, and is an Honorary Chaplain

to King George.

Professor Vambéry who died suddenly at Budapest on Sept. 14 in his eighty-second year, rose from pov-erty to a foremost position among learned Orientalists. He was born of Jewish parents on an island in the Danube, near Pressburg, in 1832. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a dressmaker, and, later, was "boots" at a village inn, at the same time



of languages. After spending some years in Con-stantinople, he went, in 1861, on a journey to the East, with funds supplied by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, visiting, among other places, Teheran, Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarkand. On his return he came to London, in 1864, lectured to the Royal Geographical Society, and became known to many prominent men. His book, "Travels in Central Asia," was translated into some fourteen languages. He was then appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Universities of Professor of Oriental Languages in the Universities of Professor of Oriental Languages. guages in the University of Budapest, and wrote many other works. From time to time he visited Constantinople, and became an adviser of Abdul Hamid. He often visited this country, and was entertained both by Queen Victoria and King Edward. King George, when Prince of



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. GREEN-WILKINSON. A Veteran of the Crimea and the Mutiny.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE TINWORTH.

The well-known Sculptor and Modelier in Terra-cotta.

Examples of the late Mr. George Tinworth's terracotta work may be seen in York Minster, Truro Çathedral, Sandringham Church, the Guards' Chapel,

SIR LIONEL CARDEN Who has been Appointed British Minister to Mexico.



MR. J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE, F.R.G.S., Who is to Lead a new British Antarctic



The Pre

General Frederick Green-Wil-

kinson served in some famous actions in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He fought at the Alma and Sebastopol, and took part in the capture of Lucknow. Until lately he was Chairman of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers.

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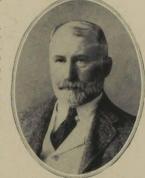
THE LATE SIR JOHN AIRD, BT.

Formerly Head of the famous Firm of Contractors now ceasing business.

Sir Lionel Carden, the new British Minister to Mexico, goes to that country at an interesting but anxious time. He has served in Mexico before, as Consul and as Acting Chargé d'Affaires. Since 1905 he has been at Guatemala. Lady Carden will also be interested in Mexican

affairs, for she hails from New York

Mr. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, who died suddenly of heart-failure on board the Baltic a few days ago on his way to England, became widely known outside his own country through attempt on his life in 1910. He was shot by a would-be assassin on the deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm Grosse at Hoboken. About 1893 he was elected to the Supreme



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor of New York, who died on board the "Baltic" on his way to England

Court Bench, and in 1909 he was nominated for the Mayoralty of New York, who died on board the "Baltic "on his way to England Tammany Hall candidate. As Mayor he made determined efforts to suppress "graft."

King Edward VII.'s Land, though it bears the name of a British Sovereign, has not yet, it seems, been explored by Englishmen, for Captain Scott, who discovered it, did not land there. A new Antarctic expedition is to go out for this purpose next August, commanded by Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse, a nephew of the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. Mr. Stackhouse assisted Captain Scott to creating in house assisted Captain Scott to organise his expedition.

Mr. Levi Lapper Morse, a Wiltshire magistrate Mr. Levi Lapper Morse, a Witshire Inagistrate and an alderman of the County Council, died recently at Swindon. He won South Wiltshire for the Liberals in 1906, but ill-health prevented him from standing again in 1010.



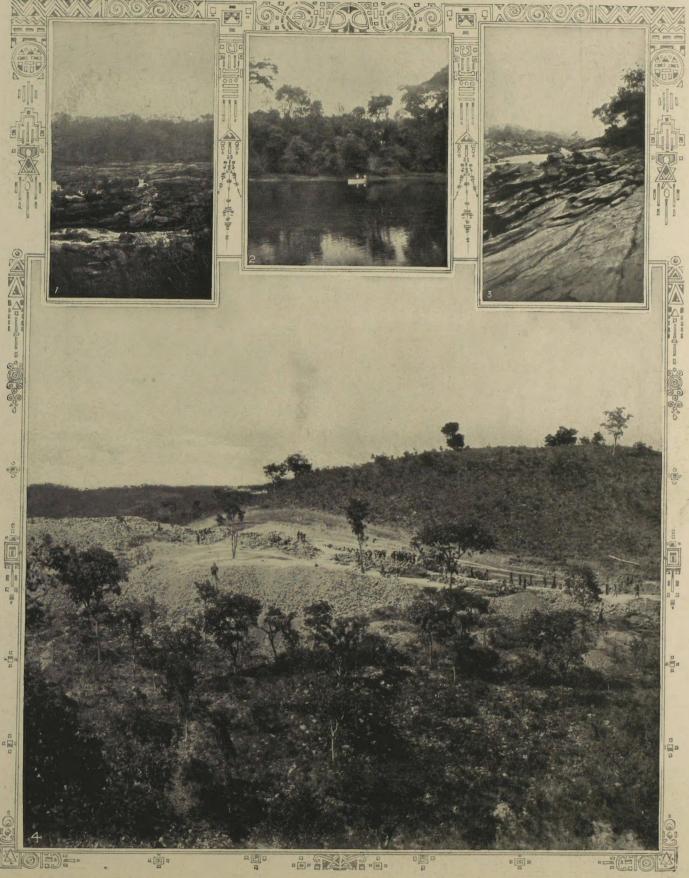
THE LATE MR. L. L. MORSE, Formerly Liberal Member for South Wiltshire.



THE LATE DR. A. R. GAUL, Composer of "The Holy City" and other sacred music



A RAILWAY THROUGH JUJU-LAND TO WEALTH: A REMARKABLE LINE.



- OPENING UP MYSTERIOUS AND ALMOST UNKNOWN CENTRES
 OF THE STRANGEST FORM OF JUJU WORSHIP: A ROCKY
 RIVER BED ON THE LINE OF THE NEW TRUNK RAILWAY
 IN FEDERATED NIGERIA.
- 2. THE FUTURE LIVERPOOL OF WEST AFRICA: PORT HARCOURT,
 DISCOVERED BY CHANCE BY LIEUTENANT HUGHES; NEAR THE
 HOME OF THE NOTORIOUS LONG JUJU OF ARCCHUKUL; AND
 TO BE THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY.
- 3. Where the New 550 Mile Line, which will be One of the Most Important Fratures of Sir' Frederick Lugaro's Administration, will Teffect a Junction with the Existing System: The Kaduna River.

4. WITH A CANNIBAL NATIVE GANG AT WORK: THE RAILWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION-ON THE BAUCHI PLATEAU.

Through the heart of a mysterious region of Nigeria, where the strange Juju rites, with their fetish worship and human sacrifices, are still practised, the Nigerian Government, of which Sir Frederick Lugard is the new head, is constructing a railway to open up to trade a territory that is rich in palm-oil and coal. The line will be 550 miles in length, will take four or five years to build, and will cost about £3,000,000. Just recently a most important discovery has been made, in the shape of an uncharted creek that is flanked by steep cliffs and has a depth of fifty to seventy feet of water,

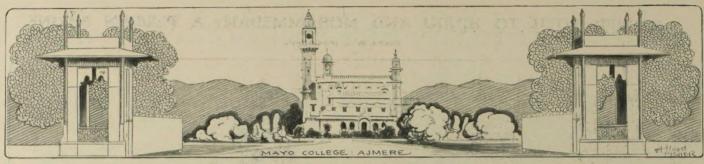
which will form a harbour such as was not known to exist anywhere on the West African coast between Sierra Leone and the Congo. The discovery was made by Lieutenant Hughes, R.N.R., Commander of the Government yacht "tvy," who arrived at the place after forcing a way through swamps and dense vegetation, and found that no white man had penetrated to that spot before. Not far away are the haunts of the notorious Long Juju of Arochukul. This harbour, which will become the chief port of the railway, has been named Port Harcourt, and bids fair to be the Liverpool of West Africa.

AN AFFAIR OF 47,000 MEN WITH HORSES, GUNS, AND RATTLES: THE BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES - SCENES OF EARLY STAGES.



- 1. ENSURING RAPID COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS BODIES OF TROOPS: PACK-HORSES CARRYING TELEPHONE-CABLES.
- 2. WEARING SHORTS: INFANTRY, CLAD IN FASHION UNUSUAL IN THIS COUNTRY, ON THE
- 3. WITH TWO MONOPLANES MUCH IN EVIDENCE: A SNAPSHOT IN THE AERO-PLANE CAMP.
- & A WAYSIDE PUMP MUCII IN REQUEST: SOLDIERS FILLING THEIR WATER-BOTTLES.
- The present Army Manoeuvres, which began or September 13, will engage 47,000 men, 18,000 horses, and 500 guns. The work for the troops was arranged as follows: Aldershot Command Exercise, in Bucks, September 13 to 19; Third Division Training, near Oxford, September 23 to 17; First Division Training, near Wolvetton, from September 13 to 17; First Division versus sector Division, in the course area, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Worthalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 18 to 20; Territorial Training, in Northalth, from September 20; Territorial Training, from September 20; Territorial Training, from September 20; Territorial Training, from Septembe
- 5 THE RETREAT OF A SKELETON ARMY: MEN, EACH WITH A POLE HAVING "FIGURES" REPRESENTING SIX MEN, RETIRING BEFORE THE ENEMY.
- 6. RATTLES FOR THE GUARDS: READY TO IMITATE THE RATTLE OF MUSKETRY DURING
- 7. MADE NECESSARY BY A SHORTAGE OF HORSES CAUSED BY AN EPIDEMIC: SPURRED MEN OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS MARCHING ON FOOT.
- 8. THEORETICALLY, SEVEN MEN: A POLE TARGET AND ITS BEARER.
- 9. WITH THE COOKING BEING DONE EN ROUTE: A FIELD-KITCHEN ON THE MARCH.

number of men who should have been mounted, especially those of the Army Service Corps, to march on foot. When the Fourth Brigade of Guards began its manoeuvres in Bucks, much interest was taken in the fact that the War Office had provided watchmen's rattles, with which the rattle of musketry might be imitated. These devices, it is understood, were handed out in order that blank ammunition might be raved. In independent firing, of course, blank cartridges play their part, but, said a correspondent the other day, "whenever the necessity arises for rapid firing, cartridges remained in belts and pouches, rifles lay at rest—and three or four of each company diligently waved rattles of the type favoured by showmen, to give the illusion of a death-dealing hail of lead."



DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER

VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE. - XX.

AJMERE AND MOUNT ABU.

I N the middle of the vast independent tract of Raj-putana is set the small British district of Ajmere, which was my next stopping-place on this unprejudiced journey. As a key to the surrounding country, the Mohammedans had discovered its importance as early as Monammedans had discovered its importance as early as the close of the twelfth century, but many a time did it change hands between that time and 1818, when the Maratha chief Sindia ceded it to the British. Akbar, who recovered it from the Rajputs, had a great affection for Ajmere, visiting it upon his annual pilgrimages to the shrine of Khwajah Muin-ud-din Chisti, one of that Persian family of saints and courtiers which sent its members to many parts of India.

Mohammedans and Hindus alike venerate the tomb of

Monammedans and rindus after venerate the tomb of Khwajah, a domed square building with marble traceried walls and doors of silver. At the Dargah, as the whole enclosure is called, which includes mosques and other tombs as well as that of the saint, there were steps up and steps down, and then a gateway painted bright blue with gold Persian

lettering

upon it,

covered

with re-poussé

metal. In the large

courtyard

within, a noticeable

object is

the larger of

two metal cauldrons,

an iron pot

of gigantic

stone over a furnace.

At least

once every year this

with a mix-

and spices,

stirred up

with ghi or

clarified

butter, and

the boiling

filled



A SHRINE TO WHICH AKBAR THE GREAT MADE YEARLY PILGRIMAGE: THE TOMB OF KHWAJAH MUIN UD-DIN CHISTI AT AJMERE

Khwajah Muin-ud-din Chisti, the Persian saint, came to Ajmere in 1835. Other members of his family are buried, one near Delhi, one near Agra, one in the Punjab, and one in the Deccan.

mass is distributed amid much clamour to a dense mob eager to gorge upon it.

I had for some months grown

used to having garlands put round my shoulders, but here not only was I adorned with long strings of roses and marigolds at the tomb of the saint, but when I came to remount the tonga which I had left at the entrance to the Dargah, I found that it also had been decorated, and now carried on each side a tree of pink

and yellow paper flowers.

Politically important as the residence of the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana, and, in the social and industrial life of modern India, prominent by its large rail-way workshops and its educational colleges, Ajmere contains a great treasure of architecture in the mag-nificent carved screen of seven sandstone arches and rows of columns

behind, them remaining from an otherwise ruined mosque called the Arhai-din-ka-jompra, which was built out of the materials of a former Jain temple about the end of the eleventh century. Hurry is not usually associated,

especially in the East, with nobility of conception or excellence of workmanship, but the name of this building, which means literally "the hut of two-and-ahalf days," preserves the tradition that



FIGURE FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF JAIN ARCHITECTURE: THE STATUE OF VIMALA SAH, BUILT THE OLDER OF THE DILWARRA TEMPLES AT MOUNT ABU, ABOUT A.D. 1032.

it was erected in an incredibly short time by the early Mohammedan conqueror Altamsh, whose tomb near Agra is the oldest known in India.

A lake, which was made about the same time as the Arhai-din-ka-jompra, lies on one side of the city, with marble pavilions at intervals along its embank-ment. When I reached the edge of this hake through the beautiful trees of a public park justly called the Garden of Splendour, the sun was setting, and suffused everything with the inevitable enchantment of its golden light.

From Ajmere I travelled south again

down the other side of the Aravalli Range on the way to Abu Road. In central Western India the finest hill-station is at Mount Abu, the site of

have been founded on Buddhist architecture. It was late in the afternoon when I reached Abu Road, and drove thence by two-horse tonga, through a terrible choking and thence by two-norse tonga, through a terrible choking and blinding dust-storm, up the huge, precipitous granite island of Mount Abu. Dead trees shook gnarled and twisted limbs, and from behind grey boulders black-faced monkeys peeped with sinister eyes. The carriageroad ended some distance from the settlement, and the last part of the journey had to be done by rickshaw.

About five thousand feet above the arid plains a

beautiful island-studded lake gems the irregular, broken plateau at the top of the mount, and round this are numerous private houses as well as the Residency, Mount Abu, it must be remembered, is not British terri-Mount Abu, it must be rememored, is not British terri-tory, but a yearly rent is paid for the station, and it is practically under British rule. It is used as a sana-torium for soldiers, and is the residence for agents from a number of Native States.

I had, of course, come to see the Dilwarra Temples; and after obtaining the necessary permit, I walked by an easy path to these famous buildings. The two finest

remarkable not only for the minute delicacy of their carving and elaborate detail, but for the definite complete perfection of the style in such early examples. The older of them was built by a merchant prince of whom I saw a some-what ungainly eques trian statue. There were the crosslegged seated stone figure

of the saint

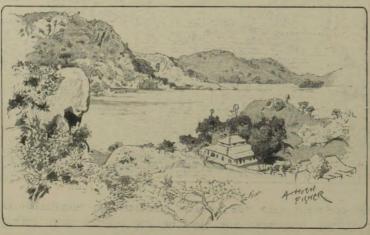
to whom



AN EXAMPLE OF THE GREAT AGE OF JAIN BUILD ING, A.D. 1000-1300: BEAUTIFUL WORK AT THE DILWARRA TEMPLES, MOUNT ABU.

The famous Dilwarra Temples are the chief examples of the great age of Jain building. Noticeable in the above drawing are the marble struts springing from the upper portion of the pillars.

the temple is dedicated in a central



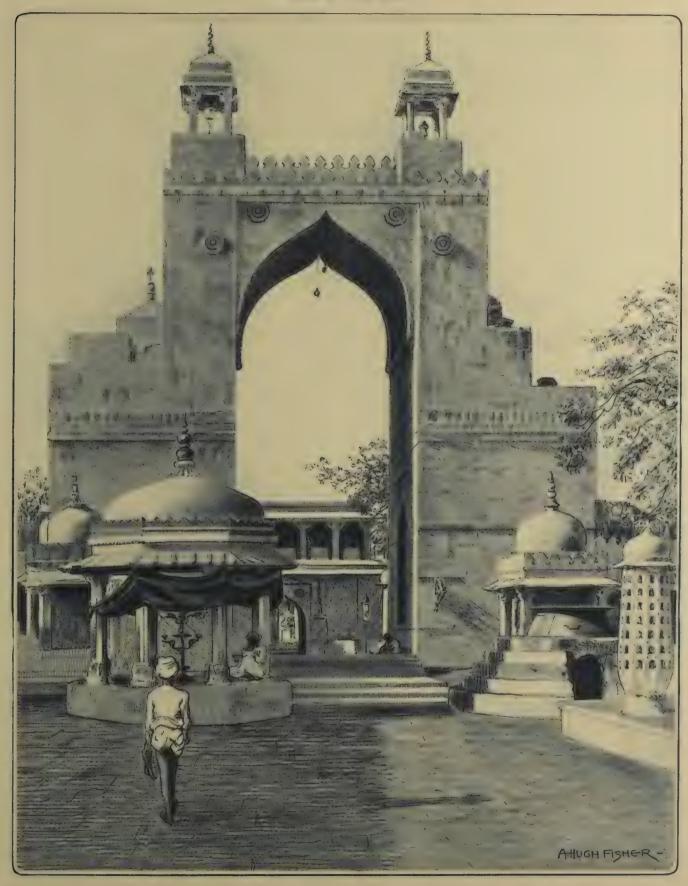
FIVE THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE ARID PLAINS OF RAJPUTANA: THE ISLAND STUDDED LAKE ON THE PLATEAU OF MOUNT ABU

the famous Dilwarra temples which are the chief examples of the great age of Jain building (A.D. 1000-1300), a style which is generally admitted to image-cell lighted only from the door, and in each of fifty-five smaller separate cells in an outer and surrounding colonnade repetitions of the same marble figure, each having the same fishy-looking eyes of glass or crystal with black centres. The middle hall bears a dome supported on columns with bracket capitals and taking struts. Every part is covered with such elaborate work that one instantly thinks of those Chinese ivory balls carved with lace-like intricacy, sphere within sphere. I only saw one priest within the temple, and he was furnished with the traditional respirator of the Jainas, the white cloth over mouth and nostrils. The attendant told me this was worn in order that the priest's breath might not contaminate the image of the saint, whereas the accepted purpose is to prevent the possible destruction by the priest of even minute forms of life which

would otherwise be drawn in with his breath. Absolute respect for life in all its forms is one of the chief tenets of the Jaina sect. A. HUGH FISHER.

SACRED BOTH TO HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN: A PERSIAN SHRINE.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



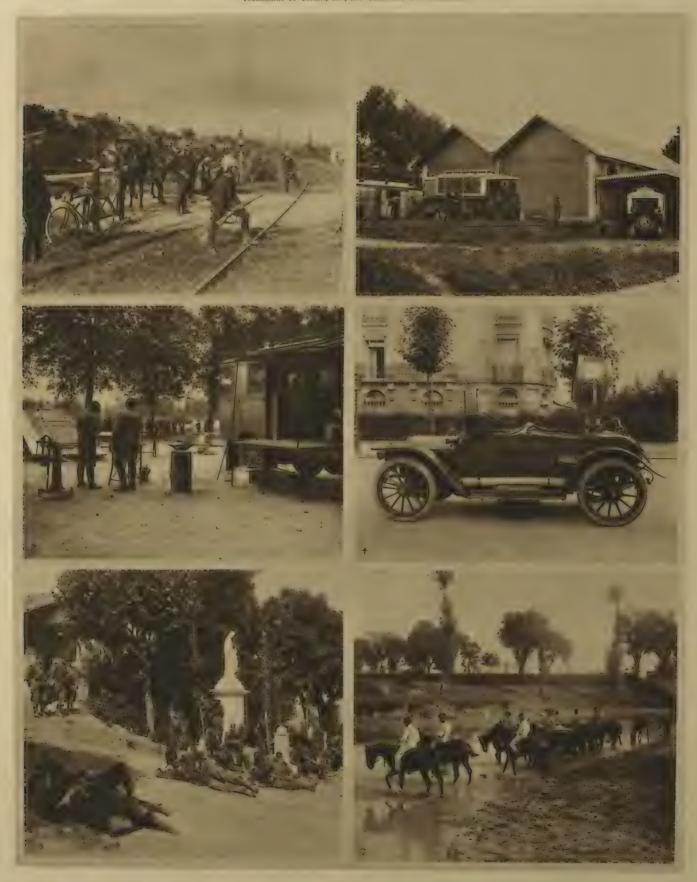
SHOWING A GIGANTIC IRON CAULDRON USED FOR BOILING RICE FOR THE MULTITUDE AT FESTIVALS: THE COURTYARD OF THE DARGAH AT AJMERE, CONTAINING THE TOMB OF THE PERSIAN SAINT, KHWAJAH MUIN-UD-DIN CHISTI.

quote Mr. Hugh Fisher's article), "visiting it upon his annual pilgrimages to the shrine of Khwajah Muin-ud-din Chisti, one of that Persian family of saints and courtiers which sent its members to many parts of India. Mohammedans and Hindus alike venerate the tomb of Khwajah, a domed square building with marble traceried walls

"Akbar, who recovered it from the Rajputs, had a great affection for Ajmere" (we and doors of silver." The above drawing shows the courtyard of the Durgah, as the whole enclosure containing the tomb is called. Mr. Fisher writes: "Beyond the candelabra [on the right] niched for small oil-lamps, is seen one of the two huge metal cauldrons called 'degs' which are filled, on the occasion of an annual festival, with a mixture of rice, spices, and clarified butter, that is boiled for distribution."

WHERE MOTORS WERE VITAL FACTORS: THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, C.N., AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



- I. WITH HELMETS MADE "INVISIBLE" BY COVERS: CAVALRY GUARDING A RAILWAY LINE,
- 3. CHARGED WITH THE REPAIR OF AEROPLANES AND MOTOR ROAD-VEHICLES: AN AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP.
- 5. VERY MUCH AT EASE: INFANTRY RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE DURING THE MANOEUVRES.

More particularly as the British Army's annual Manoeuvres are now in being, a good deal of attention is being paid here to the Manoeuvres of armies, on the Continent. With regard to the French Army Manoeuvres, the first period of which came to an end the other day, it may be noted that, as a "Times" correspondent put it: "From the experimental point of view it is on the use of the motor and not on the aeroplane that

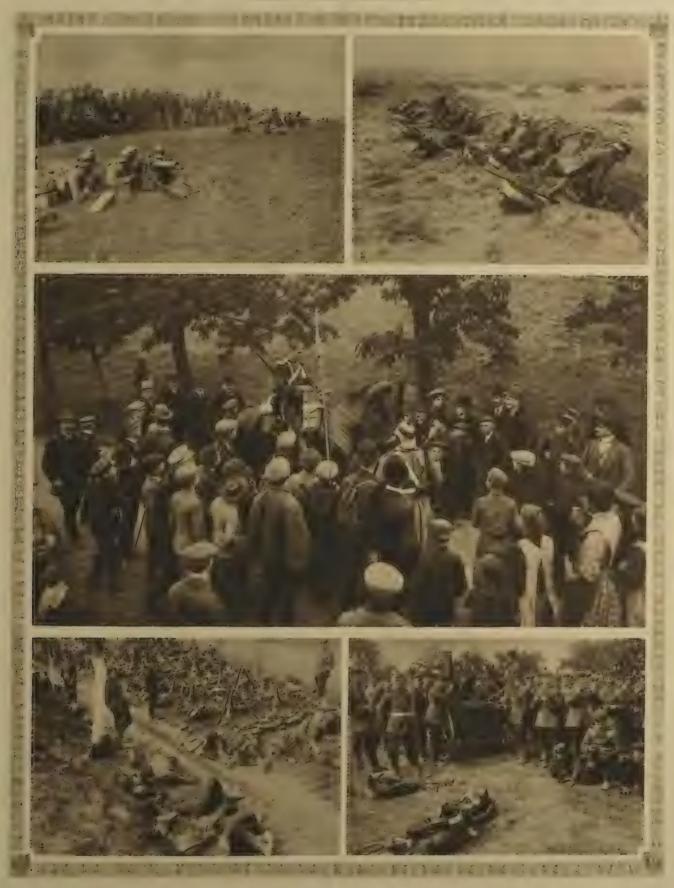
- 2. PRESSED INTO SERVICE: MOTOR-BUSES USED FOR REVICTUALLING THE ARMY.

 4. WITH A RADIUS OF THREE KILOMETRES: A NEW AUTOMOBILE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.
- 6. WATERING THEIR HORSES: FRENCH CAVALRYMEN DURING THE MANOEUVRES.

attention has been concentrated. An elaborate trial of the motor-car was made in the victualling of the troops, and the air-squadrons employed a large number of cars, but the most important test was that made with the new French heavy field-gun, which is intended to reply to the 105-mm. and 130-mm. Krupp guns of the German army. These guns were drawn by specially built motor tractors."

UNDER THE WAR LORD'S VIGILANT EYE: GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS AND TOPICAL.



T. WHEN THE BLUE GERMAN ARMY WAS FIGHTING THE RED CERMAN ARMY: 2. WITH ONE OF THEIR NUMBER (ON THE RIGHT) STILL DIGGING: INFANTRYMEN MACHINE-GUNS IN ACTION.

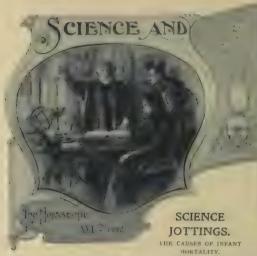
3. TAKING OFF THE COVER OF HIS HELMET TO SHOW THAT HE IS "UNABLE TO FIGHT": A UHLAN ON OUTPOST DUTY CAPTURED.

4. DURING A PAUSE IN THE FIGHTING: SOLDIERS RESTING.

5. GETTING THEIR SOUP: SOLDIERS AT A FIELD-KITCHEN.

The so-called "Kaiser Manoeuvres" in Silesia aroused a good deal of interest. At the beginning of the operations the army air-ship "ZI" was with the Blue Force and the "Z4" with the Reds. Both armies had numerous aeroplanes. It was understood that air-craft would carry officers of the General Staff, and would probably engage in the throwing of mimic bombs. The general scheme of the Manoeuvres

was that the Red Army of Invasion, which was imagined to consist of six army corps, was pressing down from Upper Silesia over the Oder into Silesia, and at the beginning of the movements its main forces had reached a line drawn from Strehlen, south of Breslau, to Patschkau, east of Glatz; while its cavalry had driven back the covering troops of the Blue Army, which had retired on the Landeshut-Hohenfriedberg.



LYERYONE is aware that the days of what the Irish call "long" families are past, and that the regular increase of births over deaths is falling, slowly indeed, but so surely that before long they should be equal. Reason the more that we should take more care of the children we do have, and that every child born wable should have a fair chance of reaching maturity. Something has been done in this way by the provision of free meals for necessitous schoolchildren, of hospitals and convalescent homes for children alone, and by Fresh Air Funds; but much remains to be done. Without going into figures, it is admitted on all sides that

the mortality among infants under the age of seven years is un-warrantably high, and that steps should be taken to reduce it.

Now the natural and incomparably the best food of the infant is milk, and, what is more, the milk of its mother. Milk, as M. Mazé, the Chef de Service at the Institut Pasteur, has lately said, is made to pass direct from the mammary glands into the stomach of the infant, and nature requires nothing else of it. For the first tew months of its life, its mother's milk will ward off the attack of most of the maladies to which infant life is peculiarly subject; and if every child could be certain of getting it, there would be little more to be said. As it is, the increase of factory life in one class, the dictates of fashion in another, the general inclination of women the general inclination of women in all civilised nations to turn from the cares and duties assigned to them when society was less highly organised, have all com-bined to deprive the infant of this natural food.

As no means can be suggested by which this state of things can be altered, it is sufficient to note the fact.

Of the different substitutes for mother's milk the only one worth considering by people in this country is the milk of the cow, and this is still, fortunately for us, the staple of our infants' diet. But directly we begin to use it, we are confronted



A MILITARY DIRIGIBLE WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO PIFCES WITHOUT DIFFICULTY AND TRANSPORTED IN SECTIONS BY ROAD: THE "VI" IN HER HANGAR, AFTER BEING FITTED TOGETHER AGAIN.

by several difficulties. In the first place, bovine tuberculosis can, on the authority of the late Professor Koch, be communicated to the infant by milk from a tuberculous cow; and, according to an analysis just published, six per cent. of the milk brought to the London market shows the presence of the tubercle bacillus. If it be thought to get over this by the



THE DIRIGIBLE WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO PIECES AND SO CONVEYED FROM PLACE TO PLACE BY ROAD: THE GERMAN MILITARY AIR-SHIP "VI" IN FLIGHT,

sterilisation, or Pasteurisation, of the milk, we are confronted by the difficulty that these processes all rob the milk of certain diastases or digestive qualities which help to make it a nourishing food. The only way out of the dilemma seems to be a better inspection of the milk brought to market, which should make the sale of tuberculous milk a practical impossibility. If it be said that this is a counsel of perfection, the reply is that in Denmark the sale of milk unable to pass the tuberculin test has



to it. Tuberculosis apart, there remain many diseases to which we at present unnecessarily expose our infants. Poliomyelitis, or that infantile paralysis about which the Local Government Board has lately concerned itself, is now said to be caused by the bite of Stomoxys calcitrans—the fly to be found in the neighbourhood of stables and cow-lairs. Although comparatively few children, either in town or country, are directly infected from this source, it by no means follows that it is negligible, and it may well be that the wholesale destruction of Stomoxys would cut off the disease at its source. Yet the ravages of poliomyelitis are as nothing compared with those of

nothing compared with those of infantile diarrhea, which is responinfantile diarrheea, which is responsible for a good deal more than half the deaths among children of tender years. This, which very seldom attacks children suckled by their mothers, is now shown to be strictly proportionate to the number of Musca domestice, or common house-fly found in the neighbourhood, and seems to be communicated by the vomit of the insect over milk and other articles of food after having fed (according to its habit) on putrefying or of food after having fed (according to its habit) on putrefying or otherwise offensive matter. Something might be done to obviate this by the wholesale extermination of houseflies by chloride of lime sprinkled on rubbish - heaps and other breeding-places affected by them; and it is said that certain towns in North America have been almost freed from the plague by this and similar means. means

Other ways of avoiding contam-

ination by flies are the covering of all articles of food with cages of wire gauze or of all articles of food with cages of wire gauze or muslin, and the ridding of living-rooms of their presence by heating therein capsules of cresyl, or by saucers containing 15 per cent. of formaline, 25 per cent. of milk, and 65 per cent. of water. This last remedy is not very effective at the present season, when the approach of winter makes flies less greedy than earlier in the year. But, however effected, the removal of the fly rids the children of an enemy more fatal than Moloch.

F. L.



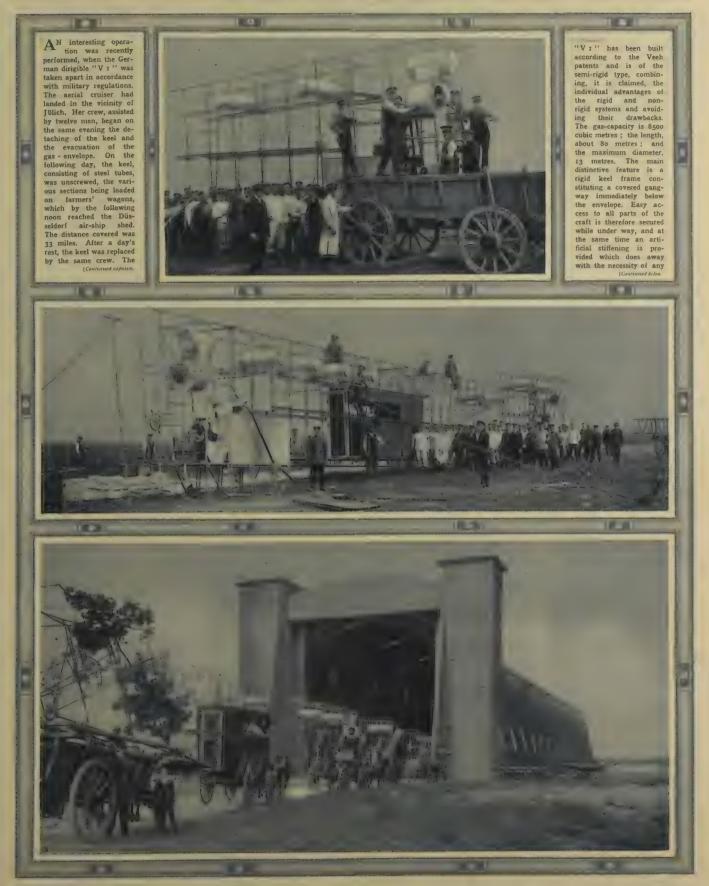
AIR-CRAFT AND THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE FIELD: A MOVABLE HANGAR FOR A DIRIGIBLE AND OTHERS FOR AEROPLANES, AT THE GRAND MANOEUVRES.



EASILY TRANSPORTABLE FROM PLACE TO PLACE: THE MOVABLE HANGAR FOR A CLEMENT-BAYARD DIRIGIBLE, AT THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

A TAKE-TO-PIECES DIRIGIBLE: CARTING AN AIR-SHIP ABOUT.

Photographs sufplied by Gradenwitz. (See other Illustrations on "Science ' Page



1. A MILITARY DIRIGIBLE WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO PIECES, AND SO TRANSPORTED EASILY 2. SHOWING THE CAR: THE CENTRAL KEEL SECTION BY ROAD: PLACING A SECTION OF THE GERMAN AIR-SHIP "VI" ON A CART. OF THE DISMANTLED DIRIGIBLE "VI."

3. THE TRANSPORT OF THE DIRIGIBLE "VI" BY ROAD: THE KEEL FRAME OF THE AIR-SHIP ARRIVING AT THE HANGAR, IN SECTIONS CARRIED ON CARIS.

Continued.] additional cars. This frame, which forms, as it were, the breast-bone of the whole air-ship, not only permits the load to be distributed as desired (arranging, for example, the ballast and fuel in small tanks in any part of the keel), but insures an advantageous arrangement of the steering mechanism, far away from the centre of rotation at the stern, without overloading the latter. The envelope is a single large gas-compartment and is fitted with auxiliary ballonets intended primarily to maintain the proper gas-tension, while serving as well, in cases of emergency, for changing the

altitude. The shape of the gas-bag is preserved in the usual way by two self-contained centrifugal blowers. The blowers and gas-bags are controlled by the pilot. Hand-operation has likewise been provided for. Normal steering in a vertical direction is effected by means of planes arranged like Venetian blinds. The engine plant comprises two entirely separate and self-contained four-cylinder sets each of 130 horse-power. Rubber ropes are employed in the transmission. The propellers are of wood, 4'5 metres in diameter, and revolve at the rate of 350 revolutions per minute.

SEA-HORSES CREATED BY HORSE-POWER: WAKES LIKE

S. AND G., L.N.A., AND G.P.U.



I. THROWING UP A GREAT "WAYE" OF SPRAY: "MAPLE LEAF IV.," WINNER OF THE BRITISH INTERNATIONAL TROPHY FOR MOTOR-BOATS, TURNING.

3. AN EXCITING MOMENT: TWO COMPETITORS ROUNDING A MARK.

The annual context for the British International Trophy for Molor-Boats, held recently off Cowes, resulted in a victory for Mr. Mackay Edgar's "Maple Leaf IV.," which was driven by the well-known airman Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith. Her success places Great Britain, which has now won the trophy five times, one point ahead, the United States having won it four times, and France once. "Maple Leaf IV." won the second and third of the three races this year, the first having been well the French boat, "Openpiled II." The American boat, "Antibe Deep,"



THE BREAKING OF WAVES AGAINST THE SHORE.

2. WITH A WAKE SUGGESTING WAVES BREAKING ON THE SEASHORE: "DESPUJOLS II." FIRST IN THE FIRST RACE, TURNING.
4. IN A "STORM" OF WATER: "ANKLE DEEP" RUNNING AT FULL SPEED.

was third in the first and second races, and second in the third. In the second race, "Maple Leaf IV." created a record by completing the course of 32'4 miles between Cowes and Ryde in 39 min. 28 3-5 sec.—that is, at a speed of 56'4 miles an hour. She is a heavier boat than her French rival, and is steadier in rough water. As our photographs show, a racing motor-boat going at full speed causes a tremendous wash. "Maple Leaf IV." has proved herself the fastest sea motor racing boat in the world.

FORCE WHICH ENABLES JAPAN TO UPHOLD HER DIGNITY AND POSITION AS A GREAT POWER: STANDARDS OF STRENGTH.

FROM THE PAINTING BY NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I.



POWERFUL FACTORS DURING THE TENSION BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA: FIGHTING-SHIPS OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

It was reported the other day from Shanghai that a Japanese squadron of three cruisers and a gun-boat had arrived at Nanking, and had occupied the city. This was denied, and the statement was made from Tokio that the Japanese Lead merely landed guards for the protection of their countrymen's business houses in that city. On September 12 it was announced that the Japanese Legalion at Peking had made representations to the Chinese Government in connection with the incidents at Nanking and other matters, demanding apologies, indemnities for loss of life and property, and punishment for those officers responsible. The principal Japanese demands were accepted or blo by the Chinese Government, though one or two further requests of minor importance were left open for a time. Japan is also occupying much space

in the European papers just now on account of the wide publication of the so-called "revelations" as to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. In connection with the Japanese navy it may be noted that, whereas it cost £4,485,892 in 1901-2, its cost for 1912-13 is £9,461,817, an increase of £4,975,925. In the same period the British expenditure has increased, by £14,094,085, to £45,075,400 a year; the German, by £13,097,540, to £22,609,540; the Italian, by £3,653,844, to £8,566,505; the French, by £4,288,492, to £8,900,758; the Russian, by £8,321,441, to £7,681,207; the Austro-Hungarian, by £4,020,684, to £5,841,068; the United States, by £10,527,581, to £26,540,019. In addition, it need scarcely be said, the cost of military armaments has grown exceedingly.

KOLOSSAL! THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S GIGANTIC GIFT TO NORWAY.



I. SHOWING THE HEAD AND SHOULDERS AND THE SWORD - ARM: | SECTIONS OF THE FRITHJOF MONUMENT IN THE FOUNDRY.

As we have noted before in "The Illustrated London News," the German Emperor is presenting to Norway a colossal monument to Frithjof, the great Norwegian here who is the subject of a famous Icelandic saga assigned to the

2. TO GIVE AN IDEA OF THE SIZE OF THE KAISER'S GIFT: WORKMEN LUNCHING IN THE CHEST OF THE FRITHJOF STATUE.

fourteenth century, and relating his adventures. The statue in question, which, it is understood, will be set in place this year, is by Max Unger. The gift is designed to commemorate the Kaiser's twenty-fifth cruise to the Land of the [Continued opposite.]

SIGN OF THE KAISER'S 25TH CRUISE TO THE LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S GIFT TO NORWAY: THE GREAT FIGURE OF THE FRITHJOF MONUMENT-SHOWN WITH WORKERS AT ITS FEET TO GIVE AN IDEA OF ITS MAGNITUDE.

Continued.]

Midnight Sun. His Imperial Majesty, needless to say, has taken the very | would appear when in place. The figure of Frithjof is twelve metres (about keenest personal interest in it, and even had a life-size model set up on the site the memorial is to occupy, that he might judge precisely how his present | thirty feet) high. The total height of the monument will thus be some seventy feet.

APE-MAN OR MODERN MAN? THE TWO PILTDOWN SKULL RECONSTRUCTIONS DR. A. SMITH-WOODWARD'S ORIGINAL RESTORATION OF THE SKULL OF THE PHYDOWN MAN: A PROFILE VIEW OF THE BRAIN. CYLKBRATED HEIDREBERG JAW, TO V JAW OF THE PILIDOWN MAN IS 1ATED. PROPESSOR ARTHUR K(11H'S RESTORATION OF THE SKULL OF THE PILLIOWN MAN; A PROFILE VIEW OF THE BRAIN

EONES OF CONTENTION: DR. SMITH-WOODWARD AND THE NEWLY FOUND TOOTH.

If posthumous fame is better than total oblivion, then Ecanthropus Dawsonii the harmless and obscure individual who departed this life some few hundred thousand years ago, in Sussex, did not die in vain! We have fragments of his skull, but none of his history, which we are trying to make for him. In

As RESTORED BY PROFESSOR ARTHUR KEITH:
A TRACES OF THE LOWER JAW OF THE
FILLHOWS MAN FROM THE RESERVATION
RECENSIVE PREDICTION US.
Both reconstructions were illustrated in our
issues of August 16 and August 23.

Woodward takes these same frag-ments, and, in the light of their own evidence, essays his task of restora-tion. He has spent a lifetime in studying extinct animals. *Eoanthro*pus is a fossil animal, and must be measured as such. On Tuesday last, in one of the evening lectures at the British Association, he gave a spellbound audience the reasons for the faith that was in him. Most of this evidence has already been placed before our readers in these columns. It now remains for us to tell of what was new, and of Dr. Smith-Woodward's vin-dication of his methods of interpretation where extinct animals are concerned.

The small size of the braincavity, and the ape-like jaw and teeth were, he remarked, not at all surprising when viewed in the all surprising when viewed in the light of what is known already of our earliest ancestors. Any effort at compromise, any endeavour to squeeze these ape-like characters into a human mould, is, he ar-

gued, an attempt to juggle with facts, and doomed to fail. From the character of the jaw, and of the only teeth it retained two molars-the lecturer pointed



AS ORIGINALLY RESTORED BY DR. A. SMITH-WOODWARD: FER SKULL OF THE PILTDOWN MAX—APE-LIKE IN JAW, AND OF SMALL BRAIN-CAPACITY.

this we are only doing what the Heralds' College is so often called upon to do for obscure persons whom fame has suddenly transformed into personages.

According to Professor Arthur Keith, of

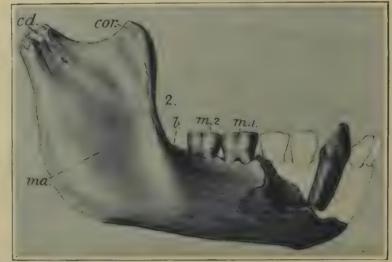
the Royal College of Surgeons, Eoanthropus might have edited a newspaper. According to Dr. Smith-Woodward, of the British Museum, he would have made a very poor "printer's devil." Who shall decide between them? All must depend on the nature of the evidence—or rather, on the interpretation of the evidence. Professor Keith chooses to measure the man of the past by the standard of to-day. Given certain fragments of a human skull, he clects to reconstruct therefrom the cranium of an intellectual giant. Dr. Smithworking with Mr. Dawson and the lecturer. It was found in undisturbed gravel, not far from the spot where Mr. Dawson found the jaw last year. Like the molars, it is much worn, but slightly smaller and less procumbent,

though more prominent than had been predicted. The wear of the surface shows that between it and the cheek tooth next it there was a gap to permit the lodgement of the upper canine, precisely as in the restoration in the restoration condemned by the

Some slight modifications have re-cently been made in the modelling of the skull, and a nev cast of the brain

AS ORIGINALLY RESTORED BY DR. A. SMITH-WOODWARD: THE JAW OF EDANTHROPES DAWSONH-TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE. The missing teeth are shown by the dotted outlines.

cavity has been prepared by Mr. Parlow.



SHOWING THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CANINE TOOTH, WHICH DR. SMITH-WOODWARD BELIEVES PROVES TRUTH OF HIS RESTORATION: THE FINAL RESTORATION OF THE JAW OF EOANTHROPUS EDR. A. SMITH-WOODWARD, SHOWING THE NEWLY FOUND TOOTH IN PLACE AND THE TEETH IN DOTTED OUTLINE.

Readers of "The Illustrated London News" will remember that there has been much argument as to what manner of man it must have been who owned that part of a iaw and portion of a skull which were found not long ago in a gravel deposit near Pittdown Common. It was not long before keen controversy areas between Dr.

A. Smith-Woodward, Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, and Professor Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Both these gentlemen made reconstructions. Dr. Smith-Woodward's showed that the Pittdown man for woman) was halfman, half-ape; Professor Keith's that he was a man with a brain as big as that of modern man. So it came that at South Kensington the fragments of bone were made the basis of what a layman would call a "missing link"—"Enanthropus Dawsonii"—with a brain-capacity of 1700 cubic centimetres; while at the Royal College of Surgeons they were made the basis of a large, well-modelled skull with a brain-capacity of 1500 cubic centimetres. This was labelled "Homo Piltdownensia." One of Professor Keith's arguments was: "By some mischance, the groove for the median blood-channel, which runs along the roof of the skull, was displaced nearly an inch to one side. . . . In the original reconstruction the bones of the right and left sides are nearly in contact; in the amended reconstruction [his own], they are widely separated in order that the groove for the venous channel may fall in its natural position—namely, in the middle line of the roof of the skull," Now, as is noted in an article on this page, the finding of a missing tooth has, according to Dr. Smith-Woodward, proved his original belief. So much may a single tooth do!

out, he had had to give the restored portion of the jaw large canines. His critics assured him that such teeth were impossible. Unfortunately for them, the can-ine has since been found, and the has since been found, and both in size and shape it matches the tooth in the same side of the restored jaw. So much for the critics! This tooth was found by Father Teilhard, a young French palæontologist, who was

all other work, and simply "articulating the bones in a man-ner which has been accepted by all anatomists in all times," as Professor Keith claims to have done, but without attempting to done, but without attempting to prove a theory, I found, when I came to compare my restoration with that of Dr. Smith-Woodward, that it did not differ by one millimetre. The result is not surprising. W. P. PYCRAFT. w. This has been submitted to Professor Elliot Smith, the great expert on brains. He finds that it confirms his original report. But a full account of this is presently to be communicated to the Royal Society.

the Royal Society.

There may be some who still question whether this skull and jaw belong to the same individual. But the jaw is obviously of the lowest type yet found containing human teeth, and this absolutely agrees with Professor Elliot Smith's verdict in regard to the brain, which, he says, is, though human, of the lowest though human, of the lowest

to the brain, which, he says, is, though human, of the lowest type yet seen.

None but those who have an affection for doubts will hesitate to regard this jaw and skull but as parts of one inindividual. And none who is capable of understanding the nature of evidence will believe that this skull ever contained "a brain as big as that of a modern man."

The evidence unfolded by Dr. Smith-Woodward left no alternative but acceptance. But I should like to say that I have just essayed an independent restoration of this skull. Ignoring



As Restored by Professor Arthur Keith:
The Skull of the Phydown Man-Man-Like Both
in Jaw and in Brain-Capacity.

BACK FROM WAR DUTY AND CHOLERA: THE RETURNING ROUMANIANS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



SUBJECT TO AN EPIDEMIC NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN STAMPED OUT IN THE ARMY, BUT NOT BEFORE THE LOSS OF 1500 MEN: ROUMANIAN TROOPS ARRIVING ON THE ROUMANIAN SIDE OF THE DANUBE—ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH A TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Reuter's correspondent in Bucharest sent a significant telegram a few days ago, saying: "A bacteriological analysis of the Danube made at Galatz has proved its freedom from Vibrion (a genus of infusoria). A statement by the Minister of War says that, thanks to the measures taken, the cholera epidemic has been rapidly stamped out in the army, and the mortality has been only 1500 men out of a force of 500,000. The Ministry

has placed at the disposal of the Ministry of the Interior motor-cars, ambulances, shelters, seven laboratories, with staff, drugs, disinfectants, 1000 stretchers, and 200 ambulance-tents." The evacuation of Bulgaria by the Roumanian troops has, of course, been proceeding for some while. The Roumanian army may be said to have won a victory without striking a blow, by the mere exhibition of its strength.

ART, MUSIC,

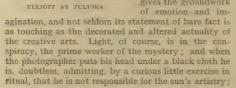
ART NOTES.

"Not only the externals, but by means of the externals, something of the significance of things." This arresting—or arrested sentence is printed among the "Forewords" (gentlemen, says Mr. Chesterton, call a "Foreword" a "Preface") of the catalogue of the London Salou of Photography. On the same page I find that "the commonplace landscape springs into beauty under the loving touch of the artist's hand." For most of us it is because the landscape never in honest photography, springs anywhere or

nand. For most of us it is because the analysis of us it is because the analysis of the hand that manipulates the exposure-bulb, that photography is valuable. But while the literature of the camera is not particularly persuasive, much more can be said for the exhibition

itself.

Among the portraits Mr. Sherril Schell's lively, courageous and massive study of a young woman with a fan first takes the eye. Mr. Mortimer Lamb's print of two girls, their dark, level heads against a light background, has the gravity that Mrs. gravity that Mrs. Cameron, or her camera, so often gave to her heads of nymphor housemaid! camera, at its worst, can almost match your bad Academy painter for triviality; at its best, its out-look seems to be as serious as that of G. F. Watts. In a passionless, dumb way, it gives the groundwork



JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHRE

AT HIS MAJESTY'S: MISS MAXINE



JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN," MAJESTY'S: SIR HERBERT TREE AS JACOB.

he hides his head in humility. But light and shade are not the only interest of prints like Mr. Mortimer Lamb's. Those level, dark heads of two girls against a light ground have more than beauty of light and tone; they are more serious and



"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN," ZULEIKA, WIFE OF POTIPHAR, SEEKS TO SEE FUTURE, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO JOSEPH.

impressive than any two heads you are likely to see between the gallery in Pall Mall and Oxford Circus. Perhaps, after all, the man under the black cloth is partly responsible; not for divergence from nature, but, rather, for getting nearer to it than the casual eye is accustomed to do.

A real satisfaction, too, is to be had out of such prints as Mr. John Anderson's "The Trawl Harbour"



A THE DRAMAS

and "The Whatt." It is, of course, a satisfaction nearly related to the satisfaction one would receive from the actuality. When a mass of rigging or a wharf-side is the subject, the rigging or the wharf-side is the thing one wants. Better than Brangwyn's or Whistler's, better than Jacobs' or Masefield's, are the shipping and the quays of the camera; not better

the shipping and the quays of the camera; not better as works of art, only, on the contrary, because they are free of the disturbing ingenuity and subtlety of a painting or a poem. Mr. Hugo Erfurth's "Guitarrespieler," for instance, is more satisfying, in one serse, than any picture Mr. John could make of the same musician or the same hillside—more satisfying, that is, if your concern is for the slope of that hill, the likeness of that musician, and the sun's way of catching the girl's neck and filling her hair with light. If your need and delight are realities, there is no

realities, there is no way of denying the fascination of such a photograph. Yet I still haggle at the "Foreword," that sets the landscape leaping under a loving touch !

The artist's loving touch, or re-touch, has been disastrously busy on many of the prints. Several of Rudolph and Minya Dührkoop's sitters look as if they had come out of a mediæ-val murder scene in a Sarah Bernhardt
play; a whole series
of photographs by
Mr. Karl Schenker
have the look of
Zuloaga canvases; and elsewhere these walls are prints mauled into the sem-



"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHRE AT HIS MAJESTY'S: MR. GEORGE RELPH AS JOSEPH

blance of etchings.

Heresy though it must sound to the modern photorefersy though it must sound to the modern photographer, the only general verdict to be passed on the present exhibition is that photography, to be admirable, should be photography, and nothing—or very little—else. Mr. A. Keith Dannatt's "Types Bretons," for instance, shows how attractive and impressive a plate may be if left to itself.—E, M.



"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: JACOB, SENT FOR BY JOSEPH, NOW OVERLORD OF EGYPT, ARRIVES IN EGYPT. The central figure is that of Sir Herbert Tree as Jacob.

THE GIFT IN THE CASE: KING MANUEL'S DETAINED WEDDING-PRESENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WORM.



HELD BACK BY THE LISBON CUSTOMS TO SEE IF THE INSCRIPTION WAS "FROM THE CITY OF LISBON TO ITS KING": A ROYALIST WEDDING-PRESENT FOR THE EX-RULER OF PORTUGAL—ONE OF THE ONLY TWO PHOTOGRAPHS NOT SUPPRESSED.

A short time ago it was announced from Lisbon that the Portuguese Customs authorities had detained at the Quay a large case containing wedding-presents for King Manuel, on the ground that certain necessary legal formalities had not been observed: this, after the statement that the greatest secrecy was being observed as to the manner in which wedding-presents were being sent to King Manuel from Portugal. A great crowd gathered outside the Custom House owing to a rumour that the gift would be examined in public, and when the authorities refused to do so

there was violent uproar, and the military had to be called in to assist the police.

The local newspapers said that the matter would be put in the hands of the Municipality, as, should it prove true that the inscription on the present was "From the City of Lisbon to its King," they, as representatives of a Republican city, would refuse to allow the gift to be forwarded until the inscription had been removed. Here is illustrated the gift which we are assured is, literally, the one in the case. All photographs of it, save this and one almost exactly like it, have been suppressed.

THE WORK OF GREAT BRITISH ETCHERS: HENRY C. BREWER.

KEPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE FINE ART SOCIETY NEW BOND STREET.



"TOLEDO CATHEDRAL."-BY HENRY C. BREWER.

Toledo Cathedral, the Metropolitan Church of Spain, was begun in 1227, and is peculiarly of the thirteenth century, although it was not finished until 1492.

Its exterior is less interesting than its interior, which is both impressive and open-work lantern and spire, built between 1339 and 1471, and that on the picturesque, has some excellent glass, and is a veritable museum of sculpture

south-west designed by El Greco, the painter, about 1600.



LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is no longer a brief and formal "London Season," outside which nobody was seen in town, as there used to be. People are in town now more or less all the year round; there is quite an incursion back to the West End just now after Doncaster Races. It is quite time to be ordering one's autumn attire. Cold weather may swoop down on us in a week or two more, and it is better to be prepared betimes, choosing one's new season's garments at leisure, and while the shops have time to attend to one, instead of rushing in and taking anything one can get when the emergency arrives. The number of people out and about in the West End shows that this is generally recognised.

out and about in the West End shows that this is generally recognised.

Now is specially the very time to buy one's new furs. The new models are all ready in their freshness and beauty. I had sincere pleasure in a long visit that I paid the other day to the International Fur Store, 163-165. Regent Street, W. Nothing in the world of furs can possibly be found richer and finer than the stock at this celebrated house. It is so comprehensive, ranging from the most lovely and costly carriage and evening coats or cloaks in ermine, sable, chinchilla, and sealskin to relatively inexpensive little chiroatlets and mufts. The new season's fashions in fur coats for promenade wear are all ready here, and are very distinctive; they are quite short—under three-quarter length—full in the sleeve, cut away in the front, and sloped considerably longer at the back; and they are draped up, or slightly gathered in to an edging band of a different lur, in such a way as to sit loosely over the hips and close into the figure below, in accordance with the fashionable silhouette. The furs must be of fine quality and excellently dressed to allow of such draping and pleating. These natty hort coats I saw at the International Fur Store in many furs and various combinations, such as in squirrel edged with a band of blue fox, in caracul edged with skunk, in broadtail curved into a band of skunk, in sealskin with a wide and landsome stole collar of fitch, and in many other varieties. Motor coats—full length—in the soft and becoming natural grey musquash are a special "line" here, beginning at only twenty pounds. Then there are most lovely and expensive stoles; some straight and lavishly long, others shaped to the sloudlers. There are beautiful ties and stoles in fox, whether white, or black, or smoke, or natural red, and also in the quaint yellow-dyed fox that is now a whim of ashion, and very becoming to the right sort of beauty. The most costly and beautiful stoles in Russian sable, in foxinchial, and other furs were shown me—always with hug

Many Society people are coming back to town for the royal wedding. The bridegroom's family is much liked in society, while he individually is extremely popular, having



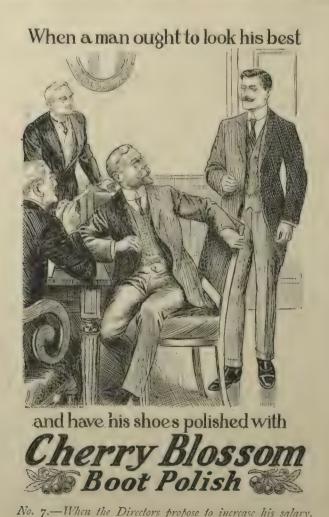
A STOLE AND MUFF OF SNOW-LFOPARD SKIN. This attractive stole, made of the skin of a snow leopard, with leopard-skin must to match, is to be seen at the International Fur Store.

charmingly unaffected manners and truly royal social tact. The young Duchess has been very little seen about in society, owing to her mother's very delicate health of late years. The Princess Royal never enjoyed her prominent position and the special attention that was paid her as her due wherever she went, and this disinclination to visit much has been increased by her illness. Partly because of her preference for a private domestic life—she has never, by the way, had a Lady-in-Waiting except during the Coronation ceremonies that she had to attend—the Princess Royal has been a devoted mother to her two girls. When the Duchess of Fife and her sister were little, their parents lived much of the time at Brighton, and I heard the following interesting story from a lady who was a near neighbour of the Princess there, and honoured by an intimate acquaintance with her Royal Highness. A little boy of aristocratic birth had been then recently, quite by accident, discovered to be marked and bruised all over his body from the continuous cruelty of his nurse, which had long gone on undetected—for servants are usually very wrong in concealing any wickedness of one of their own class from the knowledge of their employers. "Well, that could never happen with my children," said the Princess Royal, "as I always wash them myself." The lady thought she had not heard aright, so she said, "Do you really, Ma'am, always find time to watch their toilette?" "I did not say 'watch,'" replied the Princess with emphasis; "I said I wash my babies myself."

The bride and bridegroom are both, of course, direct descendants of Queen Victoria; but though there is only some seven years between them in age, they represent different generations of their family. Prince Arthur is the grandson of the great Queen, while the Duchess of Fife is the great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria. There is a similar difference in the descent of the present King and Queen from King George III. The Duchess of Fife is also descended from King William IV., as her late father's mother was one of the King's daughters by his almost lifelong connection with Mrs. Jordan. The eldest son of that union of the Prince and the actress was created Earl of Munster, and all the numerous daughters found aristocratic husbands. In this way, the late Duke of Fife was a cousin of his royal father-in-law, King Edward. The Duke of Fife dea a millionaire, so the young menage is provided for in that respect. They are only hiring a furnished house at present, the Earl of Plymouth's, and it is said that this is in view of the possibility of Prince Arthur being ere long appointed to succeed his father as Governor-General of Canada. pointed to succeed his father as Governor-General of Canada.

Quite the "bright particular star" of the meeting of the scientists of the world was Mmc. Curie. It is she who is the discoverer of the wonderful Radium, which has revolutionised many of the theories of science, has opened the way to great new knowledge, and possibly given the key to the cure of that dire disease, cancer. Her late husband helped her by consultation and advice, but he himself declared that the discovery was made by his wife, and he refused to accept the Legion of Honour for his own on that account—that it was her due.

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MUSIC

DEFORE the summer season closed there were rumours in 101. The large measure of support given to Si Joseph Peecham's experiment at Drury Lane was regarded as the prelude to a similar undertaking on a larger scale show it seems that the question of grand opera for the million is to be solved by a wealthy syndicate that will find a desirable site, build a mammoth opera house, and run it on popular lines, with prices within the reach of all The venture will seek to do for operatic music what Mr. Newman has done at Queen's Hall for concerts. If the public really wants grand opera at promenade-concert prices, all is well; but it is one thing to take a horse to the water and another thing to make it drink. That the audience for opera is much larger than it has ever been in the history of this country may be conceded; that it is large enough to give adequate support to a great and costly venture is a problem that time alone can solve. Much depends, of course, upon the selection and presentation of the operas, and of this it is too early to talk. In

any case the undertaking is interesting and praiseworthy it must do much to stimulate musical education and provide a greatly needed field for British composers.

This afternoon (Sept. 20) Mme. Tetrazzini will open the autumn season at the Crystal Palace. The occasion must not be overlooked by admirers of the popular prima donna, for she will not be heard again in London this year. The Queen's Hall Orchestra has been engaged, and the programme is distinctly popular in the best sense of the term. Three years have passed since Mme. Tetrazzini visited the Crystal Palace, and on that occasion she drew an enormous audience. It is to be hoped that, now the future of the house is assured, music will flourish once more at Sydenham.

The Three Choirs Festival, celebrated this year at Gloucester, came to an end last week after attracting large audiences to the Cathedral and Shire Hall. The choral 'singing was particularly fine. For the first time in the long, history of the Festival, there was a work composed specially for it by a foreign musician. Unfortunately Dr. Saint-Saëns, whose new oratorio, "The Promised Land," was quite the pièce de résistance of the Festival, and was conducted by the veteran composer, hardly fulfilled hopes and anticipations. It

hardly fulfilled hopes and anticipations. It is likely that London will have the opportunity of hearing the work in the near future, and there will then be an opportunity of discussing it at length. The Leeds Triennial Festival is the next musical Triennial Festival is the next musical event of importance, and "Sir" Edward Elgar's Symphonic Study, "Falstaff," will receive its first hearing there.

The Promenade Concerts have been attracting very large audiences; it may be doubted whether the public support has ever been more generous. On Thurs-day night, Reynaldo Hahn'ssuite of dances written for piano-



INCONVENIENCED BY A CADDY STRIKE DUE TO THE INSURANCE ACT: MR. ASQUITH WITH HIS DAUGHTER, MISS VIOLET ASQUITH, ON THE LINKS AT LOSSIEMOUTH.

Mr. Asquith's golf this season has been of a troubled character. First there was the Suffragette outrage, and then, a few days later, a minor annoyance occurred in the shape of a strike of the caddies. This, it seems, was indirectly due to the Insurance Act, as the Club would not employ caddies over sixteen who had to be insured. Consequently Mr. Asquith and his son, Mr. Cyril Asquith, one day could not find a caddy, until a newspaper-boy volunteered to act.

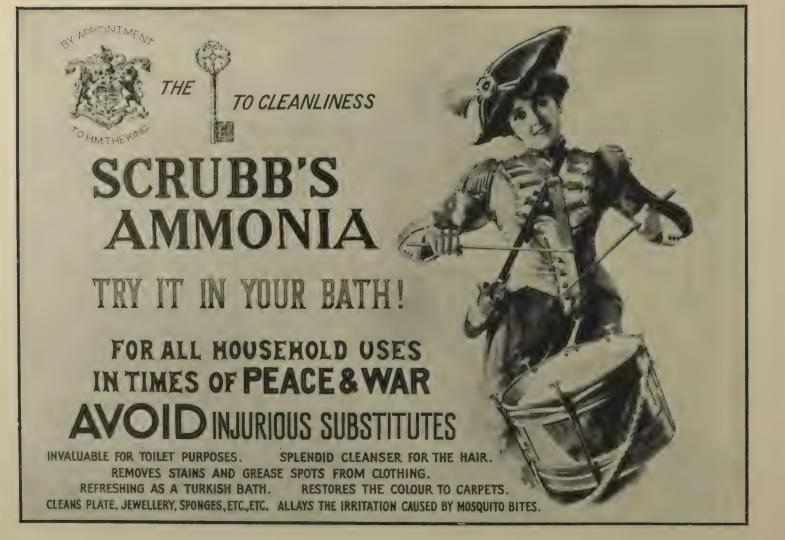
caddy, until a newspaper-boy volunteered to act. forte, two harps, wind instruments, drums, and cymbals made a most agreeable impression. The work is called "Le Bal de Béatrice d'Este," and is remarkable less for the musical ideas than for the rare delicacy of their expression. M. Hahn is a poet—a minor poet, perhaps, but one well worth hearing. He expresses his poetry in terms of music that makes better work sound coarse and strident by comparison—indeed, his music has something of the quality of Alfred de Musset's verse. His gift has a curious personality of its own, and whether in ballet, song, or dance, he contrives to be quite unlike his contemporaries.

His Majesty the King has approved the leading features of the "Good Samaritan" Performance which is being organised by Mme, Sarah Bernhardt in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital and the French Hospital in London. It is to take place in the Coliseum on the evening of Oct. 11. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family have expressed their intention of being present.



INTEREST IN STOCK-BREEDING: CATTLE PARADED BEFORE THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT, AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT THE HAGUE.

The photograph shows Queen Wilhelmina and her Consort, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, watching a parade of cattle at the National and International Agricultural Show at the Hague.





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"The Headquarter Recruit."

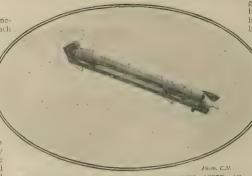
"The Headquarter Recruit."

"Recruit."

"Richard Dehan," the author of "The Dop Doctor," as for its own merits, which are, to tell the truth, by no means startling. Miss Clo Graves's young cavalry officers, who figure largely in these stories, hear a strong resemblance to the dashing Guardsmen of Ouida's generation—heroes repudiated, we believe, by those in the best position to judge of their verisimilitude to the real article. The headquarter recruit, whose story gives the book its title, was the lovely Lady Lucy, who dressed herself in a man's clothes and went to cnlist in the Dappled Greys. The puzzle, left unexplained by Richard Dehan, is to know how in the world the delicate feminine beauty managed to get past the street-corner policeman. The Boer who disguised himself in a chintz loose cover and became an arm-chair while his mother sat on him and interviewed a British officer, would impose an even stronger test on our credulity if we had not seen the trick in a cinematograph-show—but then it was French farce and not as in this case, the pivot of a tragedy. "White Fox "is, perhaps, the best story of the bunch, and is a clever little sketch of the gruesome results of a Chinese curse. There is much talent in Richard Dehan, but it effervesces into the wildest extravagances (or extravaganzas) too often to suit the moderate reader.

"The Idiot." The English have

"The Idiot." The English have been criticised for neglecting the Russian masters notably Dostoevsky. The reproach no longer holds true in its entirety, for Messrs. Heinemann are producing a complete edition of the latter's novels, ably translated by Miss Constance Garnett. Whether the British public will be inclined to read Dostoevsky is another matter; our own opinion is that the nation at large will continue sedulously to our own opinion is that the nation at large wilt continue sedulously to neglect him. He writes for young Russia—a generation that is positively atheistic (very different from a neutral agnosticism), without exhilaration, with the wasteful sadness of its immense country translated into its introspective, pessimistic existence. "The Idiot" is full of real human beings—but what lives they lead! They chatter;



ENABLED TO PROCEED BY IMPROMPTU REPAIRS AFTER AN ACCIDENT: THE ZEPPELIN "L v " RETURNING HOME.

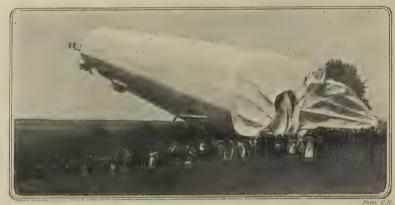
they groan; they drink; they are racked by their passions, and they find no respite on this side of the

grave. The idiot is Prince Myshkin who would have been better nicknamed "the innocent," the man with the heart of a little child. He has been restored to health by a Swiss specialist after an epileptic childhood, and he returns to Russia moved by a Christ-like love and pity for his fellow-countrymen. He is confronted at once with a terrible welter of jealousy and intrigue, and in the end he is beaten back to idiocy. There is no hope for Myshkin in this life, and Dostoevsky cannot, of course, allow him a hereafter. The effect upon the reader is stupefaction at the masterly delineation of so much human error and misery. The depressing theme of "The Idiot" is accentuated by the wonderful piece of fine writing that describes the last moments of a condemned criminal. It is a masterpiece; but its general effect is gloomy in the extreme.

"Letters to an Eton Boy."

(Fisher Unwin) provide a delightful picture of a youth who remains invisible—a neat achievement for which Mr. Christopher

visible—a neat achievement for which Mr. Christopher Stone deserves the heartiest congratulations. The letters are excellent, and conclude with a vision of Eton as the idealist sees her—"a mother blessing her children," brooding in the sanctuary of her elms upon the greatness and fineness of human life, and sending out into the far corners of the earth the million waves of her being. Not all the book, however, is on this lofty note. There is much that is humorous, with the humour that gently tickles the sensitive palate. George, as we see him through the eyes of his best girl, his mother, his uncle, and one or two lesser people, is a high-spirited, rather selfish, natiractive young person, a personage in the Eton world, and all in all (or pretty nearly that) to the three chief correspondents. He gets through a number of small cheques; he thinks himself a man and proves himself an ass (this is in the holidays); he plays in the Winchester match, and knocks up a respectable score. He is the boy-man, the curious, unique product of the great English school—a creature not to be matched in any other country in the world. He is already a leader of men, and he is still liable to be kept in for a careless construe. What an enigma he must be to his Continental contemporaries! careless construe. What an enigma he must be to his Continental contemporaries!



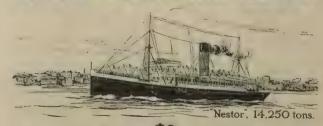
REPAIRED ON THE SPOT AND ABLE TO CONTINUE HER FLIGHT: THE ZEPPELIN "Lv" IN COLLISION

WITH A TREE AT HOEPPINGEN.

The disaster to the naval Zeppelin "Lx" off Heligoland with a loss of fourteen lives, was not the only misfortune the German air-ships have met with recently. The "Lv," the other day collided with a fruit-tree near Hoeppingen as shown in our photograph. It was temporarily repaired on the spot and returned safely to its shed. On the same day as the North Sea disaster, the Army Zeppelin "Zv," after landing at Leipsig, was carried up into the air by a sudden violent gust, though 150 people were holding on to the ropes. Two soldiers who were carried up fell from a height and were killed, and two others had narrow escapes. The Army Zeppelin "Zz" also had a mishap at the Manoeuvres in Silesia on September 8.



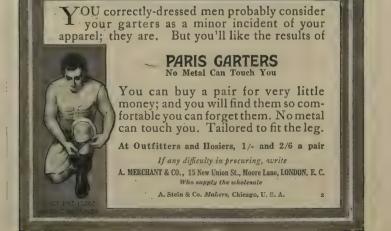
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Extraordinary, we can do, and that is to build married the rest of the world on open terms. That has been sum ciently demonstrated by the result of the races for the British International Trophy, which were run off at Southampton during last week, and in the course of which Mr. Mackay Edgar's Maple Leaf IV. achieved a handsome victory for the second year in succession. Moreover, she proved herself to be the second fastest craft that has ever skimmed water, and by far the most reliable of the huge racing motor-craft which the B.I. Trophy and other similar races have caused to be evolved. I have noted that Maple Leaf IV., in spite of the fact that she won her two races out of the series of three, takes second place for speed. As a matter of fact, her best has been just beaten by one of the French boats which came over to contest the possession of the Trophy, and which, in the second race, covered a lap of the course at the astonishing



PARIS SALON AND THE OLYMPIA SHOW: THE NEW SIZAIRE-BERWICK CHASSIS UNDERGOING TESTS ON A SCOTTISH BY - ROAD. The price of the chassis, including five detachable Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels and tyres, is £475. The sole concessionnaires are Messrs. F. W.

knots, but 2: she was capable of maintaining it, while the French craft, Despujols I., failed, the race went to Mr. Mackay Edgar's boat, which again won on the following day, and thus retained the Trophy in British waters for at least another year.

Of course, it is flattering to our vanity to feel that in motor-boats and marine engines we can more than hold our own, but, to my mind, the chief interest of the B.1. races is centred about the speeds of the competing craft and the marvellous development in that direction which the past few years have witnessed. In 1903 the first race for this trophy—then known as the Harmsworth Trophy knots, but as she was capable

was run off, and was won at the then surprising speed for motor-craft of about twenty knots. Thus in teryears marine motor speed has increased from that of a slow torpedo-boat to that of a fast express train, and nothing that floats is at all comparable in speed to these marvellous racing hydroplanes. It may be asked, of what use are these craft, with their phenomenal speed, save ascaing machines pure and simple? It is not within my province to dogmatise on types of naval craft, but it does seem to me that the answer to the question is that fast craft like Maple Leaf IV. would be of enormous utility to the fleet in time of war. Hard to hit and impossible to catch, they could surely render service of great value as scouts—but that is a matter for the experts to argue upon.

as scouts—but that is a matter for the experience argue upon.

No reference to the B.I. races would be complete were no mention made of the 750-h.p. Austin engines which enabled Maple Leaf IV. to win. In all of the three races which were necessary to decide the ownership of the trophy, they ran faultlessly from start to finish, and I hasten to compliment the Austin Company on their magnificent performance.



TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT BY THE LIGHT OF THE CAR'S HEAD-LAMPS A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH AT FRENSHAM PONDS.

midnight when the above photograph was taken, and there was no light from tel. The lamps used were made by Messrs C. A. Vandervell and Co., of Warple Way, Acton Vale.

The Finish of the Racing Year.

To-morrow, the last great road-race of the year, for the Coupe de l'Auto, will be contested over the Boulogne Circuit. This race is restricted to cars having engines

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speed of $50^{\circ}04$ knots per hour, which is equal approximately to $58^{\circ}25$ land miles an hour! This over a sea course of $32^{\circ}4$ knots is truly extraordinary. The speed of the British boat was only a little inferior, being $49^{\circ}02$

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total cylinder capacity not exceeding three litres, and the chief interest in it, so far as this country is concerned, is that there are two British teams entered. These represent the Sunbeam and Vauxhall firms, the former, it

that there are two British teams entered. These re the Sunbeam and Vauxhall firms, the former, it will be remembered, having won the race in handsome fashion in 1912, when it was run in conjunction with the Grand Prix. The question everyone is asking is, have the British cars a good chance of once more bringing the Cup across the Channel? I think they have, though the Delage team will be found bad to beat. As a matter of fact, I rather expect to see Delage repeat his victory of two years ago, with the Sunbeams as runners-up, and the Vauxhalls well in the race. The Delage team is not the only one from which danger is to be apprehended, for there is the opposition of the Peugeots to be reckoned with, though I think the Sunbeams will be found fast enough just to get home in front of them. However, it is ill work prophesying in the matter of so uncertain a game as motor road-racing, though there is certainly some amount of fascination in so doing. At the moment, all that remains to be done is to wish all 'good luck to our representatives, and may they repeat the victory of last year!

Sir James Crichton-Browne, by his remarks on the dan-

The Dust Problem. Sir James Crichton-Browne, by his remarks on the dangers of dust, made in the course of his presidential address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference, has set people talking once more about the "dust problem." I do not purpose traversing Sir James's remarks, but, accepting his dictum that dust is one of the worst of disease-carriers, one cannot help the reflection that we are under a deep debt

to the motor-car for its influence in the abatement of the dust nuisance. Before the car became common on our roads, we put up with the dust as a necessary evil. Then



CROSSING A CORNISH ESTUARY: A 12-H.P. ROVER CAR ON THE OAR-PROPELLED FERRY AT BODINNICK, OPPOSITE FOWEY.

came the car to stir it up and make the lives of the lieges unbearable. Soon it was realised that the car had come to stay, and that something would have to be done in

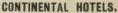
abatement of the dust it stirred up. So we came along to the era of tarred and dustless roads, and a consequent improvement in the public health. When one comes to reflect upon it, the improvement in roads and its influence upon the "dust problem" during the past decade has been enormous. In 1903 such a thing as a dustless highway, outside the great cities, was practically unknown, and the dust was an appalling nuisance. The advent of the car has conferred the inestimable boon of good roads, dustless in dry weather. The advent of the car has conterred the mesumable boon of good roads, dustless in dry weather, and reasonably dry and good as to surface in wet. Of the rest of the benefits conferred upon the community by motor traction it is unnecessary to speak at the moment, since they are sufficiently obvious to anyone who is not blinded by prejudice.

W. WHITTALL.

It would be hard to better for situation as a winter health and holiday resort the island of Barbados in the British West Indies. Although farther south than most of the West Indian Islands, it is the healthiest of all. The temperature is the state of the West Indian Islands, it is the healthiest of all. Islands, it is the healthiest of all. The temperature is very equable, varying, as a rule, from 75 deg. Fahr. to 83 deg. Fahr. The nights are cool, and the days combine in ideal proportions glowing sunshine and invigorating breezes. And to the attractions of a perfect winter climate this little coral island, scarcely larger than the Isle of Wight, adds the glories of tropical foliage and the glamour of marvellous seascapes. The driving roads are excellent, and all kinds of outdoor amusements can be enjoyed, including bathing, boating, and seafishing, polo, golf, cricket, and lawn-tennis. There are several excellent social clubs, open to visitors on the introduction of a member. Fuller particulars may be had free of charge from the West India Committee, Seething Lane, E.C.

charge from the West India Committee, Seething Lane, E.C.





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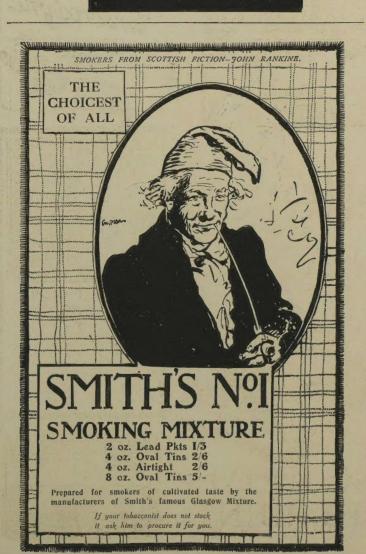
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 19, 1906) of the DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERIAND, of Alnwick Castle, and 2, Grosvenor Place, who died on July 6, is proved by the Duke of Northumberland, the value of the property being 4559, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testatrix gives her jewels, lace, and wearing apparel to her daughters: the furniture, etc., to her younger children, stating "for the guidance of my executor, I declare I have no Point d'Alençon lace, and the crayon drawings of my seven children are not my property." Various pictures, jewels, and other articles are to devolve as heirlooms. The funds of her marriage settlement and the residue of her property are to be held in trust for her daughters "most in need of additional income," and subject thereto for her younger children.

The will (dated April 16, 1904) of LORD ARTHUR

subject thereto for her younger children.

The will (dated April 16, 1904) of LORD ARTHUR CECIL, of The Mount, Sway, Hants, half-brother of the late Marquess of Salisbury, who died on July 16, is proved by his widow, the value of the unsettled property being £17,182. After confirming various settlements, he appoints £20,000, passing under the will of the late Earl of Derby, to his son Captain Reginald Edward Cecil, his other son Arthur William James Cecil having succeeded to a like sum under the will of Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil. All other his property he leaves to his wife, she to give effect to any wishes or instructions he may leave by memorandum.

The will and codicil of Mr. IOSEPH ERRINGTON of

to any wishes or instructions he may leave by memorandum. The will and codicil of Mr. Joseph Errington, of Beaconsfield House, Barnard Castle, who died on April 23, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £123,662. The testator gives £25,000 to his nephew Henry York; £15,000 in trust for his great-neces Barbara and Olive Mary York; a sum producing £150 a year in trust for Mary Hannah York for life and then for her three children; £300 to Thomas King Bell; and the residue to his nephew Frank York.

The will of Dame Georgina Harriet Dorington, of Lypiatt Park, Stroud, Gloucester, widow of the Right

The will of Dame Georgina Harriet Dorington, of Lypiatt Park, Stroud, Gloucester, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Dorington, Bt., who died on July 18, is proved by Arthur John James and Major-General Frederick Lorn Campbell, the value of the property being £21,230 is. 7d. She gives £300 to Winifred Pine Coffin; £50 each to eight nieces; £200 to her maid; and £25 each to the executors. Failing issue, the funds of her marriage settlement are to follow the trusts of the settlement of the Speke estates. Her residuary property is to be divided between her sisters Sophia Murdoch and Matilda Pine Coffin.

The will of Maior-General. Sir Arthur Frederic

Matilida Pine Coffin.

The will of Major-General Sir Arthur Frederic Warren, K.C.B., of Worting House, Basingstoke, who died on July 18, is proved, the value of the property being £24,044. The testator gives £500 and the household effects to his wife, and during her life £100 a year to his daughter Muriel Grace Heber Warren; the advowson and right of presentation to the parish church of Worting to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter Lilian Emily Warren-Codrington; £50 to James M. Sutherland;

nd the residue to his wife for life, and then in trust for his

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1903) of Mrs. Anne Jane Thornton, of High Beach, Westgate-on-Sea, who died on Aug. 6, is proved by Ralph Abercrombie Cameron and Spencer Ruthven Thornton, the value of the estate being £197.594. The testatrix gives £5000 in trust for her cousin Alice Clark; and the residue equally to Henry Edward Thornton, the Rev. Claude Cecil Thornton, the Rev. George Ruthven Thornton, and Ralph Abercrombie Cameron.

The following important wills have been proved-

Mr. Joseph Stanciyne riurst, Copt newick man,	
Ripon	£292,930
Mr. William Ball, Hillside, Strood, Kent	\$106,959
Mr. Walter Beales Clark, Elmfield, Stoney Gate,	
Leicester	£85,392
Mr. John Woodcock, Oakley, Rawtenstall, and	100 101 100
the contract of the contract o	

Baxter, Hartley House, Chipping 168,698 Joshua Francis Garnett, The Knoll, Idle, Mr.

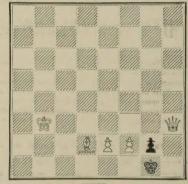
Henry Frederick Dodgson, Green Lodge, Bovingdon, Herts £49,227

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3615.—By G. BROWNE.

PROBLEM No. 3618.—By Rudolf L'Hermet. BLACK.



White to play and mate in four moves

- J Samuels (Brooklyn, U.S.A.).—Yes, we give credit for a correct solution if the right key-move is made.
- R Worres (Canterbury).—We are sorry the problem was wrongly printed The White King should have been at Q 6th. Your conjectural solution
- R M THEORAID AND OTHERS -See answer above respecting No. 2616.
- T N BOLTON (Leominster).—You have copied the problem incorrectly. The White King is on R 2nd, not R 3rd.
- SMART.-Our fault entirely.

J SMART.—Our fault entirely.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3609 received from C H Batley (Providence, R.I., U.S.A.); of No. 3609 from C A M (Penang), C H Batley, and J. Samuels (Brooklyn, U.S.A.); of No. 3617 from J Samuels, C H Batley, and F Potter (Mallat); of No. 3617 from J Samuels, C H Batley, and F Potter (Mallat); of No. 3617 from R Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.), J W Bealy (Toronto), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3613 from J Murray, H A Sellor (Denver, Colo.), W N K (New York), and J W Bealy; of No. 3614 from V A Way (Sheffield), J B Camara (Madeira), E Barretto (Madrid), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J Verrall (Rodmell), E P Stephenson (Llandudno), and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3615 from V A Way, W C D Smith (Northampton), W E Rose (Ealing), A Perry (Dublin), G A C (Anvers), Blakeley (Norwich), and M Pulzer (Fume).

(Anvers), Blakeley (Norwich), and M Pulzer (Fume).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3616 received from Julia Short
(Exeter), V A Way, J Gamble (Lorne), A Perry, J Fowler, J Cohn (Berlin),
J Green (Boulogne), P Klein, H J M, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford),
J Dixon, W H Silk (Birmingham), E Wallis, W C D Smith, P van F Peer,
L Schlu (Vienna), R Worters (Canterbury), J Deering (Cahara), A K
Trower (St. Leonards-on-Sea), F Wills (Birmingham), A Walker (White-haven), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J S Rogers (Barnsbury), H F
Deakin (Fulwood), J Somes Story (Matlock), A Q Benthall, H S Brandreth
(Mudeford), Rev. J Christie, H Grassett Baldwin (West Malling), W E Rose,
R M Theobald (Lee), and W Beale.

Game played at Cheltenham in the Tournament of the British Chess Federation, between Messrs. Scott and Mahood.

(Petroff Defence.)

TE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
to K 4th	P to K 4th	In the light of White's clever reply
Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to KB 3rd	the text move is anything but satis-
Kt takes P .	P to Q 3rd	factory.
It to KB 3rd	Kt takes P '	16. Kt to Kt 5th B takes Kt
It to B ard .	Kt to KB ard	77 B takes B P to B ard

The purpose of Black's play is not easy to follow from this point it. Kt to K 3rd

Kt to B 3rd

Kt to K B 3rd

A B to Q 3rd

B to K 2rd

B to K 3rd

B to K 3rd

B to K 3rd

B to K 3rd

C Q to Q 4rd

C Q to Q 3rd

C Q to Q 3rd

C Q to Q 3rd

C Q to Q 4rd cost of a Pawn.

6, P to Q 4th B to K 2nd

7, B to Q 3rd B to K 4 5th

8, P to K R 3rd B to R 4th

9, B to K 3rd P to B 3rd

10, Q to Q 2nd Q Kt to Q 2nd

11, Kt to K 2nd B to K 4th

12, Kt to B 4th

13, B takes K B takes B

14, Kt to R 5th K R to K tsq.

'HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?'

"Kidney Disease makes an Aching Back, a Weak Heart; makes you Rheumatic, Nervous, Irritable, Dropsical. It comes on quietly, but is Fatal if Neglected."

Have you ever thought what it is that makes your back ache, your head, limbs, or muscles ache, that weakens your heart, or makes you nervous, sleepless, or irritable?

It is kidney trouble, and the above are some of the warnings.

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The best evidence of this is the ringing statement given here.

Road, Croydon, "and for four months afterwards I was laid up in bed, helpless with backache and kidney complaint.

with backache and kidney complaint.

"The sharp, piercing pains in my back and loins were so frightful that I thought they would drive me out of my mind. I was pretty nearly doubled up. If I attempted to turn over in bed it was just as if my back was coming in two. I grew worse as time went on, until at last I could not bear to be touched. My nerves were broken down; the least thing irritated me, and I was in a wretchedly low state.

low state.

"The relief the doctor gave me was only temporary, and before long I was again nearly demented with the pain. I was still laid up at the time I commenced to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. In a week or two, however, to my delight, my back was so much better that I was able to get downstairs. I was still very weak, but I kept improving steadily until I was able to go back to work.

"That was over two years are now, and

CONVINCING PROOF:-"That was over two years ago now, and I have not lost a day through illness since.
(Signed) "W. H. TAYLOR." "I hurt my back in an accident," says Mr. W. H. Taylor, of 112, Gloucester 2/9 per box, six boxes for 13/9; Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., Cape Town, S.A., and Sydney, N.S.W. Doan's Pils

